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The Bombay Chronicle

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WHY NOT SYRIA DEAL FOR INDIA?

Lord Hailey Out For Bold Gesture

WAR IS NO ARGUMENT FOR PROLONGING DEADLOCK

But Devonshire Consoles Lords That Impasse Does Not Impede War Effort

LONDON, February 3.

The situation in India was debated in the House of Lords to-day (Tuesday), when Lord Faringdon (Labour) drew the attention of the Government to what he called one of the most urgent problems of the present time. He complained of complacency and said that situation was daily becoming more critical, but nothing was being done to meet it.

It was, he said, one of the complaints of Indians that industrialisation of their country had been handicapped by the jealousy of English industrialists. India had paid handsome dividends for anything done for her by Britain, and in addition to interest on something like a thousand millions sterling invested in India, that country paid annually something in the neighbourhood of 138 million sterling to this country. It was a substantial sum, but Britain was under a considerable obligation to India.

After referring to the appalling poverty in India, Lord Faringdon said that, nevertheless, Britain had been responsible for India's progress and for her education and instruction in the arts of Government, and it was a compliment to us that Indians should wish to form their political institutions on those of Britains.

WAR WITHOUT INDIA'S CONSENT

Turning to the negotiations between the Viceroy and Indian leaders, Lord Faringdon deplored the fact that His Majesty's Government should have thought fit to declare war on behalf of India without consulting leaders of Indian public opinion. This he believed to be one of the most disastrous of many unfortunate steps taken in regard to India, since the outbreak of the war. A series of concessions had been offered by the Viceroy who finally increased the size of his Council giving the majority to Indian members. But this offer still seemed insufficient to the Congress party for the very good reason that the Congress Party had said in effect that Indians could not be expected to fight for other people's freedom when it was denied to themselves.

It seemed very unfortunate, Lord Faringdon added that His Majesty's Government had not been able to make the promise of Self-Government for India more concrete. Unhappily, any usefulness which the Atlantic Charter might have had in India was completely ruined by the statement by the Prime Minister that it did not apply to India. He wished to suggest some practical steps towards ending the present deadlock, the danger of which became so pressing in the past few months, underlined by the situation in Malaya from where one heard that the people of the country took little interest in the war.

U. SAW'S ARREST AND AFTER.

Lord Faringdon then referred to the former Premier of Burma U. Saw who spoke to him of the extremely difficult position he (U. Saw) would have to face, if he returned to his country without some concession. "Evidently, he was unable to take home what seemed some satisfaction to his moderate demands. He is now accused of plotting with the Japanese.

We are not given details. It is clear, however, that it would be the obvious thing for Japanese statesmen to approach disgruntled Burmese statesmen, particularly one in the outstanding position of the Prime Minister. Whether he did a deal or was in the process of doing a deal with the Japanese, we have not been told but to call him a Fifth Columnist misses the fundamental issue which is that we have failed to gain the affections and support of these peoples".

SELF-GOVT. NOW.

The first of my suggestions is that the Government should state unequivocably that it is their intention to give India self-Government not at any future date but now. It would seem that there are persons with whom Indian leaders would negotiate. Let that person and the Government be prepared to complete Indianisation of the Viceroy's Council, including Foreign Affairs and Defence. Let them be prepared to treat such a Council as a provisional Government and let it be part of the duty of that newly elected Council to take the necessary steps for the calling of a Constituent Assembly or a constitutional-making conference.

Finally, I would suggest that the Government should say that when this Assembly had reached a conclusion, the results of this Indian constitution making would be introduced into Parliament as a Government measure to be passed through Parliament within at most three years after the termination of the war.

Lord Faringdon said that the Government had declared that if the two principal parties in India would come to a settlement the Government would ratify that settlement, but this was a somewhat unfair attitude. The Muslim League, which claims to speak for Moslems, have put on paper demands which clearly could never be accepted by the Congress.

ROLE OF MUSLIM LEAGUE

But the Muslim League in fact did not speak for the Muslims of India and it was important that people in Britain should realise that, and should not prevent an Indian settlement by playing into the hands of the Muslim extremists. It seems, he added, that the Muslim League could not represent even a majority of Muslims in India, and its present plan for the partition of India seemed to him to be not only impractical but definitely retrograde.

Lord Faringdon concluded by referring to the statement by Pandit Nehru on January 23, which seemed to him to be "a declaration of absolutely primary importance which His Majesty's Government should meet half way".

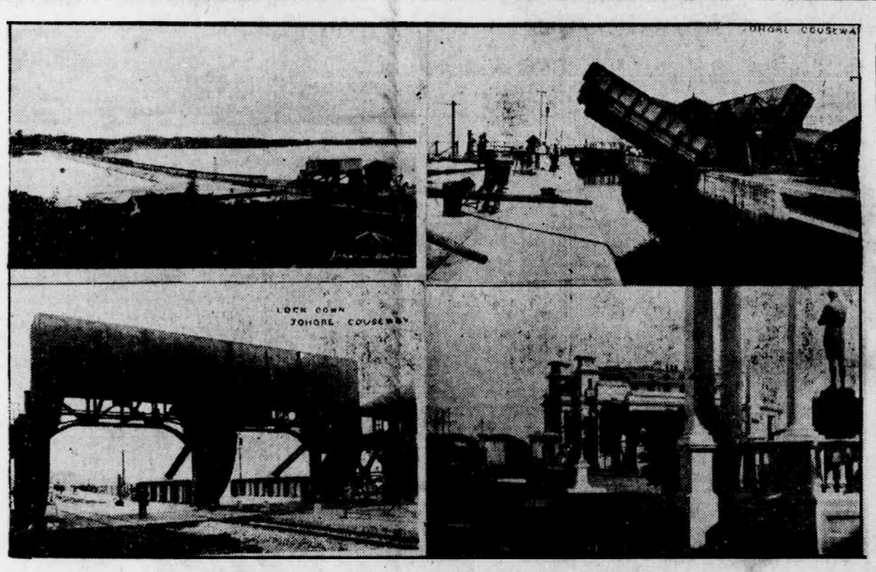
CREWE DEFENDS VICEROY.

The Marquis of Crewe, leader of the Liberal Party, said he could not help feeling that Lord Faringdon overstated the matter somewhat, when he treated the Congress Party as the real representatives of India. Nevertheless, the demands of the Congress had not been prepared to engage in any form of negotiation which could be described as such.

He did not think it possible to blame the Viceroy for having started a series of conversations between all different parties, because if the Muslim League were taken as representing the extreme right, then the Congress could be said to represent the other side and more sober immediate feeling had been expressed in Bombay.

As to the demand that the Government should make a statement, he said that the powers of the Government in making statements were extremely limited, as no Mi

(Continued on Page 5, ...



A view of Singapore Causeway and Docks.

Country Must Be Self-Sufficient And Self-Reliant

Congress Programme Is Like Beacon Light To Guide Us On Our Onward Path, Says Abul Kalam

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 3.

"I commend to you the constructive programme—the new constructive programme of the Congress", said Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President addressing a public meeting this evening. The Maulana continued: "If we carry out faithfully this work of national service, we will face with confidence and success all that the depending shadows of international turmoil may bring to us in the future. Our programme means no political conflict with anybody.

We would co-operate with the authorities and all other organisations in so far as their line of work coincides with ours".

The Maulana wanted Congressmen to reach every nook and corner of the country—every village and town—in order to ensure the continuity of civic life whatever predicaments might arise. He raised a strong plea for the revival of village industries, so that the country might be self-sufficient and self-reliant for every little necessity of life.

"Those who think that an understanding with Government is possible should cast away the idea" continued the Maulana. "that would have been possible, only if Britain had shown any sign of change in her attitude. That attitude has been hardened, despite the exigencies of the times."

"The call of the hour is on us and the Congress programme is like a beacon light to guide us on our onward path, concluded Maulana Azad. "It will enable us not only to live but even die with honour. It is the path of self-reliance, sacrifice and national service. I appeal to you all to tread it with us, so that we could face all emergencies with courage like a free nation."

Address To Congress Workers

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad addressed the U. P. Provincial Congress workers in Anand Bhawan to-day. The workers were invited chiefly from the Eastern districts of the Province and numbered about two hundred. The meeting lasted for about three hours. Prominent among those present were Pandit Nehru, Mr. S. K. D. Pallwal, Mr. Sri Prakash, Mr. Sampurnanand, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Mr. Keshva Deo Malaviya.

The President, it is believed, dwelt at length upon the present Congress programme before the country with special reference to Bardoli and Wardha resolutions. He laid special emphasis upon preparing every village and town for any emergency that may arise.

Appeal To Authors And Publishers

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has issued an appeal through the press to all publishers and authors to assist the All-India Congress Committee library at Allahabad with voluntary contributions of their publications, contributions in all languages would be welcome.

The President says "We are for some time past engaged in organising a research library in the All-India Congress Committee Office at Allahabad for the study and investigation of our problems national and international. A great majority of these problems depend for their successful handling on solutions derived from adequate study and systematic research. For this among other things, we require a good, well stocked and up-to-date library.

In conclusion the President says that the appeals issued by his predecessors elicited a handsome response, especially from the Calcutta and the Osmania Universities. "I repeat the appeal hoping that all concerned will help us in so far as it lies in their power."—A. P.

REVIVAL OF CONGRESS COMMITTEES

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 3.

"A too rigid interpretation should be avoided", says a circular issued to Provincial Congress Committees by the General Secretary of the Congress, apropos the Working Committee's resolution on "refunctioning of Congress Committees".

The circular adds, it should be enough, for the purposes of the resolution, if Congressmen broadly conformed to the conditions laid down therein.

By way of example, the circular points out that those who went to jail once but could not repeat Satyagraha or those who had sent in their names but were not accepted by Mahatma Gandhi or those who were arrested under the Defence of India Rules during the pendency of the movement, should be allowed to remain on elective committees. In doubtful cases, says the circular, the benefit of doubt should be given to the members concerned and the policy followed should be a liberal one.—A. P.

U.P.C.C. Secretary Sees Azad

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 3.

Mr. Keshava Deo Malaviya, General Secretary of the U.P.C.C. met Maulana Azad last night, it is believed, to consult him on the draft programme which will be considered by the Executive Council of the Committee to-morrow.

Pandit Nehru, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri and Mr. Radhey Shyampathak were also present at the meeting. The Executive Council of the U.P.C.C. is formulating a detailed scheme of work on the lines of the latest Congress Working Committee Resolution.

IMPLEMENTING WARDHA PROGRAMME.

By way of implementing the Congress programme as laid down by the Working Committee at Wardha, the Allahabad City Congress Committee has appointed a number of sub-committees to carry on the work as follows:—A sub-committee will organise work among women, another sub-committee will keep in touch with grain dealers, a third sub-committee has been entrusted with the work of dividing Muhallas into convenient units and put each unit under a responsible worker. There will also be a volunteers and a finance sub-committee, lastly there will be a co-ordination sub-committee.—A. P.

C. P. And Berar Cricket Association's Decision

NAGPUR, Feb. 3.

The Executive Committee of the C. P. and Berar Cricket Association met this evening and considered the note of the umpires. The Committee reached the decision that the Hindus have lost the final by default.—A. P.

CAPT. BHAGAT V. C. ENGAGED

POONA, Feb. 3.

The engagement is announced of Captain Premindra Singh Bhagat, V. C. of the Bombay Sappers and Miners and the hero of Keren, to Miss Mohini, daughter of Lt.-Col. Sir Madan Gopal Bhandari, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons. The marriage, it is understood, will take place in Poona some time this month.—A. P.

Joint Civil Defence

Move For Congress-League Co-operation In Karachi

KARACHI, Feb. 3.

League-Congress co-operation regarding the protection of the civil population of Karachi during an emergency was envisaged in the course of negotiations which are now proceeding between the Presidents of the Karachi District Congress Committee and the Karachi City Muslim League.

The Mayor, Mr. M. H. Gazdar, President of the Karachi City Muslim League, in a letter to Doctor Popatlal, President of the Karachi District Congress Committee observes that in spite of many vital ideological differences between the Congress and the League, both stand for India's independence and both want to serve general masses.

Mr. Gazdar adds that the Karachi City Muslim League will be prepared to co-operate with the Congress in any emergency for the protection of life and property and will also afford relief to peoples.

Dr. Popatlal replying fully concurs with and appreciates the League's co-operation in the larger interests of the masses. He adds that he would have consultations with members of the K. D. C. C. and communicate to him the date when members of both committees may meet to consider the protection measures.

The Karachi District Congress Committee is meeting on February 3 to consider the subject.

It is understood that a conference of Presidents and Secretaries of all Provincial Muslim League Committees in India has been convened on February 23 in Delhi to consider the Congress-League co-operation for the protection of civil population.—A. P.

Quantas Flying Boat Forced Down

MELBOURNE:—Japanese fighters forced down Quantas Empire Flying Boat near Koepang, the western end of Timor on January, 30. Thirteen were killed.—Reuter.

Widespread Japanese Raids On Java

DIVE-BOMB ASSAULTS ON SINGAPORE

Attempt To Reinforce Bataan Battle Front Frustrated

Singapore is heroically fighting back. While the big guns pound enemy concentrations on the mainland, Japanese aircraft were delivering high-level and dive-bomb assaults on the beleaguered Island fortress.

Raids On Java

For the first time Sourabaya, the important naval base in Java, was attacked from the air, Malong, Madioen and Masetan airfields were also raided. The Japanese lost one bomber and seven fighters.

The battle of Amboina has reached a critical stage. Communications with the Island have been cut off, but the defenders are putting up fierce resistance.

Battle Of Bataan

Two attempts by the Japanese to land troops on the West Coast of the Bataan Peninsula have been frustrated by American forces valiantly fighting there.

In Burma

In Burma, Rangoon had two alerts without incident, while the aerodrome in Central Burma was twice attacked. Contact was established with the Japanese at Paan on the Salween Front.

AIR ASSAULT ON SINGAPORE

Big Guns Pound Jap. Concentrations

SINGAPORE, Feb. 3.

A "communique" states that high level and dive-bombing attacks were carried out by the Japanese over Singapore in the last 24 hours.

According to a Tokio report there has been considerable artillery activity and the big guns of Singapore were pounding enemy concentrations on the mainland.

9 Japanese Planes Shot Down

The following 'communique' issued to-day by General Headquarters, South-West Pacific Command:—

"During the past few days Allied aircraft carrying out reconnaissance on enemy shipping in the Macassar Straits have shot down a total of nine enemy aircraft for the loss of one of our own.

On Monday United States aircraft twice attacked an enemy convoy off Balik Papan. Two transports were sunk and one probably sunk. In another part of the area Dutch aircraft shot down a hostile machine.

In addition to these special operations normal attacks on enemy aerodromes and bases have been carried out with satisfactory results over the area between Malaya and East Indies."

Chinese For Defence Of Fortress

One thousand Chinese have been enrolled and armed for active service in the defence of the fortress. They are quite distinct from the Chinese unit of the Straits Settlement Volunteers who are already on active service.

Men of the Rescue Squads of the Medical Auxiliary Service—volunteers from all classes and walks of life and nationalities in Singapore—are doing heroic work in the bombed areas of the island.

Kluang 'Drome Raided

SINGAPORE, Feb. 3.

The following is the text of the Far East War 'communique' issued on Tuesday: "Enemy air activity over Singapore has been considerable during the last 24 hours, high level and dive-bomb attacks being carried out causing some fires. Military casualties have been slight. There has been no enemy ground activity against our defences.

Bombers of the Far East Command raided Kluang aerodrome last night and enemy motor transport was also attacked from low altitude. All our aircraft returned safely.—Reuter.

Big Allied Move

CANEERRA: "A big movement by the Allies is under way", said the War Minister, Mr. Forde, broadcasting to the A. I. F. in Singapore. He declared that each hour the enemy is held at bay permits of concentration and deployment of more reinforcements and accumulation of more war implements. "It does not need my words to impel you, therefore, to hold on."—Reuter.

On Burma Front

CLASH ON SALWEEN FRONT

Japanese Attack On Central Burma 'Drome

LONDON, Feb. 3.

There is no confirmation in London of the Japanese claim that Japanese troops have infiltrated cross the Salween River.

Contact At Paan

RANGOON:—An Army 'communique' states at Paan on the Salween Front our troops came into contact with a small force of the enemy early this morning. Later in the morning there was a little shelling. No casualties or damage is reported. Two officers, reported missing after the evacuation of Moulmein, arrived safely in our lines.

Central Burma 'Drome Attacked

The Rangoon Radio states:—The R. A. F. 'communique' issued tonight reports that the Japanese twice attacked aerodromes in Central Burma to-day. During the first attack, no damage or casualties to R. A. F. personnel or property were sustained.

There are no details concerning the second attack.

The 'communique' reports that during the day in addition to carrying out reconnaissance over enemy territory, the R. A. F. co-operated with the army and successfully attacked enemy positions.

The Civil Defence Department's 'communique' covering the period of 24 hours to six o'clock this morning, states that there is nothing of importance to report.

Two air raid warnings have so far been given to-day in the Rangoon area, but no hostile aircraft have been over the city and no bombs fell.

Last night the Rangoon area had a quiet night following a day

(Continued on Page 6, Col. ...)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake oversight mis print, etc., will be accepted by the Manacre ment. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

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Our Company Policy No. 33029 belonging to Mr. VITHAPPA, VENKAPPA SURABAN is lost. If there are complaints of duplicate copies one should inform the same to the Company within one month.

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NOTICE

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THIS SOCIETY intends within about a month from date hereof to issue a fresh Policy in lieu of one numbered 382433 dated the 7th June 1915 on the life of Mr. Shavaksha Pestonji Bhikhamherjina which has been reported as lost. Any one having any interest or claim thereto should immediately apply to:—

H. C. H. HIGHTON,
Manager.
Gresham Life Assurance Society Ltd.,
P.O. Box 444.
Bombay. (15737)

NOTICE

THE CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA, LTD.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following articles to the Cricket Club of India, Ltd., for one year from 1st April, 1942:

Bread, Milk, Butter & Cream, Eggs, Fresh Fish, Mutton & Beef, Vegetables, Potatoes & Onions, Poultry and Game, Fruit.

Tenders for different articles, except those which are grouped together, should be enclosed separately in sealed envelopes and marked "TENDERS FOR BREAD", etc. Tenders should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, The Cricket Club of India, Ltd., Brabourne Stadium, Bombay.

The names of all partners of the tendering firms should be disclosed in the tenders, and successful tenderers will have to furnish adequate deposits for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract.

The Club does not bind itself to accept lowest or any other tender or tenders.

Tenders will be received in the Secretary's Office upto 12 noon (S.T.) on FRIDAY, the 20th February, 1942. (7240)

THE BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE LTD.,

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Yarn Exchange, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Exchange at Tambakanta, on SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1942, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To approve and adopt a new Byelaw 31A as under: "There may be an Interim Clearing of any and|or all Hedge Contracts, on days other than those in Byelaw 30, if on any day, after the last preceding Settlement Day the rates have fallen or risen by Rs. 75|- per bale or more, for any delivery or count, over the rates at which the last preceding Settlement took place and the Board in its sole discretion decide that there should be such an Interim Clearing, at such rates and in such manner, as may be decided by the Board. As soon as possible after the Board so decides, the Notice to that effect shall be posted on the Notice Board of the Exchange. The Members shall be liable in respect of their obligations in the Interim Clearing in the same manner as if this was a clearing under Byelaw 31."
2. To fix the time from which the proposed Byelaw 31A shall be in force.
3. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board,
H. M. TALATI,
Secretary.

Hanuman Building,
Tambakanta, Bombay 3.
3rd February, 1942. (7264)

Public Notices

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTICE

SEALED PERCENTAGE RATE TENDERS in form B-1 for the under-mentioned works will be received in the Office of the undersigned at 4 P.M. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 9th FEBRUARY, 1942, and will be opened on the same day.

Copies of tender forms with specifications at Rs. 2|- each may be obtained on any working day from the office of the undersigned between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. (S.T.) (1 P.M. on Saturdays) except the day of receiving the tenders.

The right to reject any or all tenders without giving reason is reserved.

Name of work.	Approximate cost. Rs.	Earnest money. Rs.	Security Deposit. Rs.
(1) Special Repairs to drainage at the D.D. Chawls at DeLisle Road.	4,830|-	100-	250|-
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(3) Special Repairs to drainage at the D.D. Chawls at Naigaum. ..	5,317|-	110|-	275|-

N. V. MURTI,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1942. (7259)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Superintending Engineer, Western Circle, Central Government Offices Building, Queen's Road, Bombay upto 9th February, 1942, for the temporary post of a Stenographer on Rs. 100/- P. M. in the scale of Rs 100-5-150 EB-5-200. The stenographer will also be required to perform the duties of a camp clerk whilst on tour.

7266

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday the 4th day of February, 1942, at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.).

M. R. A. BAIG,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1942. (7269)

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Ladies, British, Indian and Anglo-Indian are required at once for a three months course of training in Military Hospitals and subsequent employment in the Army.

Allowances during training are admissible at the rate of Rs. 75 a month. On employment after training, pay is Rs. 168-2-1/2-188 together with uniform allowance and free quarters. Travelling concessions and leave rules are as for members of the regular military nursing services. A bonus is payable on release from Army Service.

Full information regarding terms of service and forms of application for training can be obtained from A. D. M. S., Headquarters, Bombay District, Colaba, Bombay 5, or from Officers Commanding, the following Military Hospitals:—

Combined General Hospital, Colaba, BOMBAY.
Combined General Hospital, DEOLALI.
British Military Hospital, MHOW. (7265)

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Hubli	18

2. QUALIFICATIONS: Passed S. S. L. C. or its equivalent. Height not less than 5' 4". Age between 18 and 25 years on 1st February, 1942. Eye sight normal, without glasses

3. Applicants who claim to be sons of employees or ex-employees of this Railway must send proof to that effect from an Officer of the Department in which applicant's father is or was working, with their application forms, without which their applications will be considered as from the general public.

4. Selected candidates must be prepared to work anywhere on the M. & S. M. Railway.

5. PROCEDURE: Write by POST to the address below for an application form enclosing a stamped addressed envelope and a Crossed Indian Postal Order for One Rupee payable to the Paymaster and Cashier, M. & S. M. Railway, Madras. No request for an application form will be entertained unless the above instructions are observed. Money Orders or Cash will not be accepted. The application form must be completed and forwarded by POST to reach the address below not later than 23rd February, 1942, quoting as reference Advertisement No 4

6. GENERAL: Applications must be accompanied by copies of certificates regarding Education, Character and Sporting activities. Originals must not be sent. Applicants who are called for interview will be required to produce original certificates.

SECRETARY,
Staff Selection Board,
M & S. M. Ry., P. T., Madras
Advertisement No. 4. (7256)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS will be received up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February, 1942, for the supply at the Port Trust Stores, Mazagaon, Bombay No. 10, of 2000 YARDS CANVAS COTTON JUTE UNION PROOFED 36" WIDE.

Tender forms giving full particulars can be obtained from the Office of the undersigned on payment of Re. 1|- per copy in advance.

W. J. WILSON,
Controller of Stores.
Mazagaon, Bombay No. 10.
31st January, 1942. (7254)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES COMPANY, LIMITED, of Bombay, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client SHRIMANT SOUBHAGYAVATI LILAVATIBAI PATWARDHAN, Ranisaheb of Jamkhandi.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece of land together with the building thereon known as "Narsinha Mansion", situate on the North-West Side of Carnac Bridge Road, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land was computed to contain a total area of 464 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by a Service passage, on the North East by Plot No. 105 of the Princess Street Estate of the Board of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, on the South-East by Carnac Bridge Road aforesaid and on the South West by Plot No. 100 of the said estate and which piece of land was and is known as Plot No. 95 of the said estate and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 1821, 1822 and by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 886, and 929, Street Nos. 222-226. The property bears Cadastral Survey No. 1024 of Bhuleshwar Division. Dated this 2nd day of February, 1942.

B. G. PANDIT & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7260

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JATASHANKAR SHIVSHANKAR BHUTT of Kandivli, has agreed to sell to my client, free from all encumbrances, the piece of land, admeasuring 1,105 Square yards or thereabouts, being Plot No. 11, of the various plots laid out of property known as "Lal Baug", situate at Malad, within the limits of Kandivli Notified Area Committee, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, together with all the structures standing thereon and the fittings and fixtures thereto, and which piece of land is bounded on the North by the Mathuradas Ramji Road, on the South by the property of Mr. Laiji Ghela and Mr. Mulji Ghela, on the East by the property of Mr Udhavji Bhawan and on the West by road.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, or estate in the said piece of land or the structures thereon, by way of bequest, charge, charity, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, occupation, partnership, sale, share, residence or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Advocate for the Purchaser, at his office in "Shanti Sadan" building, at Andheri, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1942.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court. 7258

Public Notices

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER invites applications for the following temporary posts:—

(A) EXAMINERS OF STORES (TEXTILES):—Candidates should have had (i) a good general education and should possess a sound knowledge of the fundamentals of Textile Technology, (ii) practical training for not less than two years which embraced all the important sections of Textiles manufacture in a modern cotton or woollen mill and either (a) have had further practical experience for a period of 3 years in a Textile Mill or (b) possess a Textile Diploma equivalent to the L.T.M., Bombay.

(B) EXAMINERS OF STORES (MECHANICAL). Candidates must have undergone (i) three years' practical training, and (ii) must possess either Mechanical Engineering Degree or equivalent Diploma, or further practical experience in a Mechanical Engineering Workshop extending over not less than two years. Practical knowledge will be given preference over academic qualifications.

(C) SUPERVISORS OF STORES (TEXTILES):—Candidates should have had (i) a good general education and should possess a sound knowledge of the fundamentals of Textile Technology; (ii) practical training for not less than 6 months which embraced important sections of Textiles manufacture in a modern cotton or woollen mill and possess a Textile Diploma equivalent to the L.T.M., Bombay Practical knowledge of spinning and weaving is essential.

(D) SUPERVISORS OF STORES (MECHANICAL): Candidates must have had a good general education and must have served an apprenticeship or received practical training of not less than one year in an Engineering Workshop of repute engaged in General Engineering and in addition should either (a) have had further practical Mechanical Engineering experience of one year or (b) have a degree or recognised Diploma in Mechanical Engineering.

2. Pay according to qualifications:—

Category A & B Maximum Rs. 200|- *Age 30.
Category C & D. Maximum Rs. 120|- *Age* 30.
*may be relaxed in special cases.

3. THE POSTS ARE RESERVED FOR MUSLIMS AND MEMBERS OF THE OTHER MINORITY COMMUNITIES ONLY.

4. Application forms may be obtained from the Chief Administrative Officer, Department of Supply (Purchase Branch), Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, on payment of Re. 1|- which may be remitted by Money Order or Indian Postal Order. Postage stamps or cheques will not be accepted and application forms will not be sent by V.P.P. Requests for application forms must quote CAO|Adv.|18.

5. Candidates should clearly specify the post for which they intend to apply.

6. Last date for receipt of requests for application forms is 12th February, 1942, and the last date for receipt of applications is 23rd February, 1942. No travelling allowance will be granted for any journeys which may be necessary for interviews in connection with these appointments.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER. (7263)

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

SALE OF SCRAP IRON

By order of Messrs. Anderson Dawn & Co. and on account and risk of the party concerned, a large quantity of Scrap Iron—Iron Rails will be sold by public auction on THURSDAY, 5th February, 1942, at 11-30 A.M. (S.T.) at their Factory at TARDEO low level.

CRAWFORD & CO.

6th MEMORABLE WEEK!

The RANJIT picture that OUT-LOVES, OUT-LAUGHS, OUT-FIGHTS

Anything you have ever seen on the screen!

SHADI

Director: JAYANT DESAI

Daily at: 4, 6-45 and 9-45 P.M.

CHITRA

Vincent Road, DADAR.

4 FOURTH WEEK

ASHOK'S INSPIRING ROMANCE!

"CHANDAN"

Starring: KANTA, NAZIR, MAYA etc.

LAMINGTON

Daily: 4, 7 and 10 P.M

TO-MORROW ZENANA SHOW at 1-15 P.M. For LADIES

Public Notices

BENGAL & ASSAM RAILWAY.

1. Applications are invited for the post of—

(a) One Marine Engineer Inspector,
&
(b) One Marine Inspector in the Eastern Bengal Railway Flotilla.

2. Selected candidates will be appointed on probation for one year. They will be paid a salary of Rs. 350|- per month during the period of probation and Rs. 400|- per month on confirmation.

3. QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED.

(a) FOR THE POST OF MARINE ENGINEER INSPECTOR—
First Class Board of Trade Engineer's Certificate or Colonial Certificate of Competency. Applicants with Inland Engineer's Certificates will also be considered. Candidates must not be more than 40 years of age on 28th February, 1942, and must have served as an engineer in Charge of a watch and have been in charge of a Marine Workshop as Foreman or possess an equivalent qualification Preference will be given to candidates experienced in Railway Wagon Ferry repairs and maintenance.

(b) FOR THE POST OF MARINE INSPECTOR—
Masters or Mates' Board of Trade or Colonial Certificate of Competency. Preference will be given to applicants holding Inland Masters' certificates in addition to the above, subject to other qualifications being equal. Candidates must not be over 40 years of age on 28th February, 1942.

4. Applicants should give full details of past experience, educational and technical qualifications supported by copies of testimonials.

5. Application should be submitted in the prescribed form, which can be had on payment of a fee of Re. 1|- only, post free from the Office Superintendent, Central Registry, E. B. Railway, No. 3. Kollaghat Street. Calcutta. The fee of Re. 1|- will not be refunded under any circumstances and no postal stamps will be accepted in lieu of cash payment.

6. The application, after being filled in should be addressed to the General Manager (Recruitment), E. B. Railway, No. 3, Kollaghat Street, Calcutta and be either sent by post or dropped into the locked box kept in the Personnel Branch of the General Manager's office.

Any application addressed to the General Manager or any other officer by name, or addressed otherwise than as stated herein will not be considered.

7. The last date of submission of the application is 28th February, 1942.

8. Canvassing of any nature will disqualify a candidate from selection. (7255)

NOVELTY

Daily 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

Held Over 7th Week

HAVE YOU SEEN

Tulsi

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

ZANANA SHOW

For Ladies

TO-MORROW AT 1 P.M.

TULSI

4 FOURTH WEEK

A DOSE FROM THIS DOCTOR

PROVES TO BE A REAL, BLISS FOR ONE & ALL!

NEW THEATRES'

HUMAN DOCUMENT!

DOCTOR

Starring:— BHARATI DEVI, PUNKAJ MULLICK, JYOTI PRAKASH, PANNA, AHIN CHOWDHURY, etc.

NEW WEST END

Daily, 4, 7 & 9-45 P.M.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. BHAGWANJI FAKIRJI and DAYARAM FAKIRJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim interest or demand whatsoever against in or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, share, possession, lease, incumbrances, lien, charge, maintenance, easement, coparcenery rights or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 65, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim interest or demand howsoever and the same, if any, will be treated and considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All those two pieces or parcels of Pension and Tax land or ground now formed into one with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Lady Hardinge Road, Upper Mahim, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 398 6|10 Square Yards or thereabouts being a portion of a larger piece of land and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 4255, New Survey No. 153 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 7|635 of Mahim Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 5613 (2) and Street No. 89A and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a private Road, on or towards West by Municipal land on or towards the North partly by the property of Harischandra Nanabhai Somel partly by Nilkant Ramchandra Dandekar and partly by the property of Dattatraya Anandrao Vatne and on or towards the South by the property of Hari Mukund Keny.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1942.

MOHILE PAREKH
& MANECKLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys. (7261)

TWENTY SECOND WEEK
TWENTY SECOND WEEK

Minerva's Cultural Achievement

SIKANDAR

Director:—SOHRAB MODI

See the great historical at

MINERVA

TO-DAY—SHOWS Nos 491. 492 and 493

Daily 3 Shows—4, 7, 9-45 p.m. (AN EVERGREEN RELEASE)

CAPITOL

Nightly at 6-30 & 9-30

THE ALL-STAR NON-STOP VARIETY REVUE

(Produced under the personal direction of GOGIA PASHA and L. HOLLOSSY)

IN

ADDED ATTRACTIONS!
NEW SURPRISES!
NEW LAUGHS!

PRICES: Rs. 4-8, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 & As. 9.

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

Deanna Durbin — Charles Laughton — Robert Cummings

"It Started with Eve"

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

NEW SONGS! NEW LAUGHS!
Free List Suspended.

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on 18 April, 2017

PLACE YOUR CAREER IN OUR CARE

Let us Train You for a Successful Professional or Commercial Career.

ORAL or POSTAL TUITION

for the Examination of Registered Accountants, Corporation of Certified Secretaries Incorporated Secretaries Association (India), Chartered Insurance Institute, Institute of Bankers (English & Indian), Co-operation and Accountancy, London Chamber, Indian Merchants' Chamber, etc.

WRITE TO-DAY
For Complete Free Prospectus.

BATLIBOI'S

ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE,

(Established: 1924)

TRAFFORD HOUSE,
Prescott Road, Fort, Bombay.

GLORIA BRINGS GLAMOUR BACK
to the screen!
Adolphe MENJOU Gloria SWANSON
FATHER TAKES A WIFE
with John HOWARD • Desi ARNAZ
Helen BRODERICK • Florence RICE

EXCELSIOR

4, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

S. T. COLLEGE

The first of a series of lectures on "INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS" (mainly intended for Secondary Teachers but open to the public) will be given by Mr. R. S. Gaitonde, B.Sc., B.T., T.D., in the College Hall at 6 P. M. TO-MORROW (5th instant).

STOCKISTS

1. PERRY & CO., LTD.
2. K. A. PARADKER, Girgaum & Sandhurst Road.
3. MANJI VISHRAM.

BROADWAY

(DADAR)

LAST THREE DAYS
HUN'S BIG LAUGH
PREMVEER
(HINDI)
VINAYAK and ASHALATA
FROM SAT. 7TH
RANJIT'S
INDIA TODAY

THE GIRL from the Village
She set a whole party wondering!
at her remarkable nature!

MURLI MOVIETONE'S

PYAS

Starring SNEH PRABHA and ISHWARLAL.
Director RAM DARYANI
Shortly at IMPERIAL

THEY FOUND A THRONE.....BUT
LOST THEIR HAPPINESS!

The story of a Bride and her Groom, and their Dreams!!

ATRE PICTURES'

Sprightly Marital Comedy

RajaRani

Story: PRINCIPAL ATRE
Direction N. H. NAQUI
Producer: VANMALA
Starring: VANMALA, MAZHARKHAN, TRILOK KAPOOR and others

WITH 14 SONG-HITS and 2 Dances!

Book Higher Class Tickets At The Theatre In Advance From To-morrow Bet. 10 A.M. & 12 Noon

PREMIERE, SATURDAY AT CENTRAL

A 'PEERLESS' PICTURES RELEASE!

PRAKASH'S
MASTER PRODUCTION

Bharat Milap

(HINDI)

BHARAT BHET

(MARATHI)

★

Cast:

DURGA KHOTE,
SHOBHANA SAMARTH,
SHAHU MODAK,
PREM ADIB,
NIMBALKER,
RATNAMALA, etc.

★

Direction: VIJAY BHATT.

★

The Story of Brotherly Love and Sacrifice ...

★

Time Daily:

11-30 A.M. (MARATHI).
2-45 P.M. & 5-45 P.M. (HINDI).
9 P.M. (MARATHI).

AT

MAJESTIC
CINEMA.

EVERGREEN RELEASE.

COMMENCING ON SATURDAY 7th

SHE was born with Silver Spoon YET

She didn't cherish riches

WHY?

RANJIT'S
Musical Extravaganza

BETI

Directed by
JAYANT DESAI

CAST:
Khurshid, Vasanti, Aroon

OPERA HOUSE

HOW WOMEN CAN WIN MEN AND MEN WIN

Respect of Other Men

Unless two pints of bile juice flow daily from your liver into your bowels, your food decays in your bowels. This poisons your whole body. You get yellow tongue, yellow skin, pimples, dull eyes, bad breath, bad taste, gas, dizziness, headache. You have become an ugly-looking, foul-smelling, sour-thinking person. Everybody wants to run from you.

Laxatives can't help, for they only move out the tail end of your bowels and that doesn't take away the decayed poison.

Only a free flow of your bile juice will stop this decay poison in your bowels. The one mild vegetable medicine which starts a free flow of your bile juice is Carter's Little Liver Pills. No calomel in Carter's. Only fine, mild, vegetable extracts. If you would bring back your personal charm, start taking Carter's Little Liver Pills according to directions today.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 3, 1998
Muslim: Moharrum 17, 1361
Parsi: Shehrever 3, 1311
Sunrise: 7-14 a.m. Sunset 6-31 p.m.
Hightide: 1-44, 13-53. Lowtide: 7-56, 19-43.
Municipal Improvements Committee, 3-15 p.m. (B.T.).
THURSDAY, February 5.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. (B.T.).

Amusements Of The Day

METRO—"Sergeant York" 3-15, 6-30 & 9-30
NOVELTY—"Tulsi" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"It Starts With Eve" 4, 6-30 & 9-30
IMPERIAL—"Gharki Laj" 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
NEW WEST END—"Doctor" 4, 7 & 9-45 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Lydia" 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Father Takes A Wife" 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Payachi Dasi" 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Prem Veer" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Shadi" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Devdas" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Down Argentine Way" 4-30, 7 & 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Chandan" 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Sant Sakhu" 4, 6-45 & 9-30 p.m.
SWASTIK TALKIES—"Garib" 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 3, 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—All-Star Non-Stop Variety Revue 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sikandar" 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-45, 5-45 and 8-45 p.m.

B.P.C.C.: Urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Congress House.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN: Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

NATIVE SHARE & STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION: Informal general meeting of the members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association at 12-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: A public meeting for questions and answers will be held to-day at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain.

SANGAMNER MUNICIPALITY SUSPENSION EXTENDED: The Government of Bombay has extended the period of supersession of the Sangamner Municipality until February 1, 1943.

B.P. NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION: Meeting of the Bombay members of the Bombay Presidency Committee of the National Democratic Union at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Mehta House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

KHAR RAMAKRISHNA MISSION DISPENSARY: The total number of patients treated by the Ramakrishna Mission Charitable Dispensary during the year ending on 31st December, 1941, was 43,107.

LATE SIR P. RAGHAVENDRA RAU: A condolence resolution was passed at the meeting held under the auspices of Karnatak Sangh, K. S. Natyavilasi Mandal and K. S. Building Fund Committee, on the death of Sir P. Raghavendra Rau.

RS. 25,000 FOR INDIAN WOUNDED SOLDIERS: His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on Tuesday received the organisers of the Night of the 6th November and accepted from them a cheque for Rs. 25,000, being the proceeds of the night, which will be devoted to the benefit of Indian wounded soldiers.

FREE DISPENSARY AT KALBADEVI: 4,171 persons (including 722 men, 2,306 women and 1,143 children) attended the Seeds Traders' Association Ltd. and the Bombay Gujarati Vepari Mandali's Public Charitable Dispensary at Kalbadevi Road, in the month of January, 1942. The daily average attendance of patients was 134.17.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION: "Significance of Moharrum" will be the subject of a public symposium in Urdu, in the Union Hall, Court House, Dhobi Talao, opposite Xavier High School, to-day at 6-15 p.m. Maulana Ibne Hasan Rizvi Jarchavi will preside.

BOMBAY HINDI VIDYAPEETH: The ensuing Hindi examinations of the Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth will be held on 15th instant. The hall tickets can be had either from the Pracharaks of the different classes or from Vidyapeeth Office, Marwadi Vidyalaya Bhawan, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

BAI BACHUBAI KANJI KARSONDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY: At the Bai Bachubai Kanji Karsondas Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, 1,432 patients consisting of 824 women and 608 children were treated during the month of January, 1942. The daily average attendance of patients was 59.

PARSI YOUTH SPORTS: The Cross Country Race of the First Parsi Youth Sports will start at 6-30 a.m. to-day from Sir Ratan Tata Welfare Centre, Cowasji Jehangir Colony, Tardeo, and will proceed along Tardeo Road, Forjet Street, Gowalia Tank Road, Peddar Road and Tardeo Road and will end at the starting point. Heats for women's items will start at 7 a.m. to-morrow (Thursday) at Cooperage and of Men's items on Friday, 6th instant at 7 a.m. at Cooperage.

GUMASTA CONFERENCE: The General Secretary, 4th Gumasta Conference, Bombay writes:—Nearly 800 people have become members of the Reception Committee of the ensuing 4th Gumasta Conference. They are all requested to take away their badges on showing their receipts as soon as possible from our office at 42, Girgaum Road, Kennedy Bridge, Bombay, between the hours of 6 and 9 p.m.

NIGHTINGALE VILLAGE SANITATION FUND: The Social Service League, Bombay, administers a fund called the Miss Florence Nightingale Village Sanitation Fund. Annual grants up to Rs. 150 each are given out of the interest of this fund for maintaining and promoting sanitation in rural areas. District or Taluka Sanitary Associations, Co-operative Societies or any other bodies carrying out rural sanitary improvement work and needing financial assistance for such work should write to the Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay 4, for application forms, before the 28th instant.

PROPERTY TAX & CROWN PREMISES: The Bill to amend Sec. 212 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, has now been passed into an Act and was published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of February 2. The main purpose of the measure is to limit the charge of the Municipality for property taxes in respect of premises held direct from the Crown to the interest in the building or land of the person liable to pay the municipal taxes and to his goods and chattels found in the premises.

Pt. Omkarnath's Recital

Under the auspices of the Indian Music Circle, Bombay North, Pandit Omkarnath Thakur gave a recital at the Khalsa College on Saturday night. The programme lasted for over five hours and was thoroughly appreciated. Panditji's vocal exuberance was conspicuous in all the items, and the fine distinction he kept between Rag and Ragini gave an extra finish to the stylisation. His slap-dash method in Darbari was a study in contrast with the sinuous grace and glides of Jaijaivanti. The 'Tans' were prodigious and at the same time, they were full of melody and rhythm. His recital of Nilambari eschewed 'Tans' and brought everybody under the spell of waves of melody. In the rendering of Bahar, Pandit Omkarnath rose to heights and treated the audience to rare artistry. The recital concluded with 'Vande Mataram' exquisitely rendered.

ON THE AIR

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian Troops in the Far-East. 5 Zohra Jamal. 5-15 For Women. 6-15 Bhajan aur Ghazal. 6-30 Parindon ki Dunya. 5: Talk in Hindustani. 6-45 For Villagers only. 7-45 Ustad Hafiz Ali Khon: Sarod. 8 Ghazal aur Geet. 8-15 Mixed Grill, 1, Talk on the Soldiers' Mail. 8-30 Anwar Bai. 8-50 Vinaya Chandra Madgalya. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 Anwar Bai 9-55 Listening Post: Talk relayed from B B C. 10 Ustad Hafiz Ali Khan: Sarod. 10-20 Afzal Husain: Dadra. 10-30 Abdul Ghani.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Ibrahim: Clarionet. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-23 Yusuf Effendi. 8-40 A. Kerkar: Sarangi 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Master Shanta Aam. 9-30 Mir aBai Bhajan. 9-30 Chandra Bai Jambolikar. 9-50 Sitar recital. 12-30 p.m. Marathi Bhavgeets. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Songs from the screen 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music 4-15 School Broadcast. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 Y. T. Parvate. 5-25 Yusuf Effendi. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 G.G. Kharadkar. 6 News in English 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Purba on Jaitarang. 6-20 Local news and announcements in English. 6-25 Same in Hindustani. 6-30 Chandra Bai Jambolikar. 7 Nae Nae Film. 7-15 Master Shanta Ram. 7-30 Yusuf Effendi. 7-45 News commentary in English. 7-50 Y. T. Parvate. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati 8-30 Germany's Skeleton in the Cupboard: Talk in English. 8-45 Radio reconnaissance. " News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening Post. 10 Nisar Ahmad. 10-15 Chandra Bai Jambolikar. 10-35 A I R Chorus Party.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Master Shantaram. 8-25 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Y. T. Parvate 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1. 12-30 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

4-15 to 5 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 6 Gujarati Geet. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 8 As in Bombay 1 8 Master Ratnakant. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 A I R Orchestra. 9-15 Master Shantaram. 9-30 Avi Billimoria: Pianoforte. 9-45 Lopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra. 10 Chamber music.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A Suburban Man.)

Residents of Vile Parle who witnessed the demonstration given by 10 boys of the Industrial Home for the Blind of Poona, at Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle on Saturday last expressed surprise and delight when the poor blind boys gave an enjoyable programme of musical items and demonstrations of their sense of touch even to the extent of threading a needle. After the demonstration the supervisor of the school Mr. V. V. Potdar explained the aims of having schools for blind and appealed to the gathering to support such causes.

Municipal By-Elections
For 'D' Ward Seat

Four persons have filed their nomination papers for election as Municipal Councillors in the By-election caused by the absence in jail for more than one year of Mr. Nagindas T. Master.

They are Messrs. Nagindas T. Master, Keshav Balakrishna Joshi, Marutirao Narayan Kulkarni and Shapoorji D. Ashburner.

The election is from "D" Ward, No. 9 and will take place on Tuesday, February 10.

A.I.R. NEWS BULLETINS.

New Delhi, February 3

The timings of All-India Radio morning news bulletins in Hindustani and English will be advanced by fifteen minutes from Monday, February 16. The first Hindustani bulletin will be broadcast at 7-50 a.m. followed by the English bulletin at 8 a.m. The Bengali morning bulletin will be broadcast at 7-20 a.m. instead of 7-55 a.m. as at present.—A.P.

DACCA BAN ON STUDENTS' LEADER

DACCA: February 2.

Mr. Arun Kumar Das Gupta, ex-President, Dacca District Students' Federation and a student of the Dacca University, has been served with an order under the Defence of India Rules, asking him to leave the city immediately.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

INDIA AND DEMOCRACY

Few Britishers understand the real India of to-day but many write books about her. Among the latest books is "India and Democracy" by Sir George Schuster and Guy Wint (Macmillian & Co., London; pages 444). The first part of it, which covers 235 pages, is written by Guy Wint, who is said to be a student of politics of the younger generation and to have spent two years in India. It seeks to supply the background of essential political and social facts for the analysis of present-day problems in the second part by Sir George Schuster. Mr. Wint briefly reviews the political history of India bringing it fairly up to date and including the salient features of the short-lived working of the Government of India Act of 1935. He makes liberal use of materials available on India but is ignorant of the feelings and thoughts in the minds of patriotic Indians of to-day. He tries to be an impartial critic but is in fact unduly partial to British rule. India, he says, "has enjoyed for more than a century a political system which in Western terminology would be described as thoroughly constitutional. There has been a known and ordered system of law binding the Government no less than the subject." But he glosses over the fact that, as a result of this "thoroughly constitutional" rule—a gross perversion of the term—India, once famed for her wealth, is now one of the poorest countries on the face of the earth and only 10 per cent. of the people are literate. Nay, Mr Wint positively misrepresents facts when he says of present day India: "Everywhere the atmosphere is one of tranquillity, of peace which had endured beyond the memory of any living man. Villages are orderly, roads safe, commerce thrives; the great cities take on more and more a modern shape; and the Indian is perhaps entitled to complain that the vision which sees in this vigorous and exuberant being a potential skeleton is unnecessarily morbid." Some sort of peace we used to have before communal riots became more or less chronic. But it is futile to argue with one who sees an idyllic picture in the India of poverty, squalor and ignorance, without even the saving grace of freedom

The Schuster Plan

Sir George Schuster, the author of the second part of the book, who is better known in India, thinks more of the future, of course, from the British point of view and begins with the patronising remark that the Indian problem will never be solved until the people "come down from their hill to the dusty arena of concerete issues", not a very concrete way of stating the issues. But from the context one gathers that Sir George wants Indians to cease talking of complete independence and to come nearer the Viceroy's offer of 1940. He does not himself suggest any cut and dried constitutional scheme for the future. He thinks that "the constitutional problem cannot be completely or finally solved in advance", that "the essential thing is to get down to the practical work", to "constructive social and economic tasks" If, he says, he had the power to influence men's throughts, he would put the following thoughts into Indian minds: "Let us not attempt to solve this whole problem in one step. Let us first clear the way for the constructive tasks of Government in the field of Provincial and State administration. We already have the constitutional power to do this, but to reinforce that we in India also need to have the handling of finance and all economic policy in the Central Government so that we may have a concerted all-India policy. As regards defence and foreign policy, we can work in partnership with the British Government in the first stage—provided it is clear that that does not mean merely marking time, but that a progressive plan, leading up to the full transfer of full responsibility on to our shoulders, is inaugurated and that we have the means of watching that it is carried out. . . . . "

What India Wants

Sir George suggests here a tentative settlement somewhat on the lines indicated by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others in their cable to the British Premier. And it seems probable that some such scheme is being considered by the British Government. But no scheme will satisfy the Congress or the country which does not immediately transfer a substantial measure of real power to Indians enjoying the confidence of the people and which does not immediately declare the right of India to complete self-government, to be inaugurated within a brief fixed period after the war, in accordance with the wishes of the people, subject, as has been conceded by the Congress itself, to agreement with important minorities. If these broad lines of a settlement are accepted, Congress will not take up any intransigent attitude regarding the immediate administrative alterations. We do not think that the book under review will be helpful in bringing about any such settlement. But as it contains a number of up-to-date facts about Indian politics not easily accessible, it deserves to be read by those who can make due allowance for the way British writers present and interpret them.

Singapore Problems

No attempt has yet been made by Japanese troops against Singapore, but their artillery and aircraft are reported to be active. It is quite likely that the Japanese will content themselves for the time with long range bombardment and aerial bombing. But what about the defenders of the besieged Island? Their chances of success or failure depend on a number of immediate problems. Two of them have, it is reported, been virtually solved One relates to labour. This has ceased to cause any anxiety. The other is in connection with water supply. It is claimed that, in spite of the loss of the main source of supply, the springs of Johore, enough water has been accumulated in Singapore reservoirs to last a very long time with rationing. Let us hope this is so and that the lessons of Hong Kong have been fully and successfully learnt.

With these problems out of the way, the others are exclusively military. Some assistance has, according to a recent broadcast by Sir Shenton Thomas, already been received. Does it include aircraft? The immediate problem of cruicial importance is that of effective air support to the garrison. At present the Japanese appear to be supreme. This is not because a number of airfields in Singapore are within the range of enemy guns—there are aerodromes in Sumatra that are not so situated—but because General Wavell's fighter aircraft strength is extremely inadequate. Given this strength in reasonable quantity, there is no reason why the Japanese should not meet with exactly the same experiences over Singapore which they have over Rangoon. Denial of air superiority to the besieger will be winning not half but certainly a substantial part of the Battle of Singapore.

Need For Co-ordination

The Congress Party in the Bombay Municipal Corporation acted wisely in not opposing the motion asking Government to convene a conference of the representatives of both the bodies to consider measures to be adopted in relation to air raid precautions. These precautions can be effective only to the extent the Government and the people co-operate in all necessary measures. And in ensuring such co-operation in a full measure the Municipality and the local Congress organization are indispensable. We trust, therefore, that the desired conference will soon be held and that Government representatives in it will not assume their usual dictatorial attitude. If the joint conference agrees upon the measures to be adopted by the Municipality acting in co-operation with Government, similar conferences may follow, where representations of popular institutions like the local Congress Committees may come to a similar understanding. By all possible means conflicting instructions to the public and the consequent disastrous chaos must be avoided.

Frankly Speaking

Brilliant Feat

At least one piece of very good and welcome news comes from Libya. The 7th Indian Infantry Brigade, which had been left in the Benghazi area and about which serious anxiety had been felt, has returned to its base after a 200 mile march through enemy infested desert. To have broken through a strong ring; to have run the gauntlet of the enemy through 200 miles is a great and brilliant achievement. From the Cairo communiques it is clear that it is Indian troops who have been resisting General Rommel ever since he started his counter-offensive. But now that he has spread himself almost up to Derna it is time for the main body of the British Eighth Army, particularly its armoured units, to come into action.

Turkish Policy

In a radio broadcast Dr. Saydam, the Premier of Turkey, has made the following announcement for the benefit of all concerned:—

'Our foreign policy, decided at the beginning of the world crisis and based on a national consciousness, has lost nothing of its character since the first day, nor has it changed in any way. We stand by what we said and what we decided.'

The Turks have based their policy upon neutrality and the territorial integrity of their country. And there is no doubt that they would fight fiercely rather than submit to any violation of either. We do not know why Doctor Saydam felt it necessary to reiterate the position of his country. But it ought to reassure Britain and Russia. And, of course, it will annoy Herr von Papen and his master, Herr Hitler, who is credited with designs upon the neutrality of Turkey.

Delete Or Expose The Lie

We cannot commend Government's reply to the Corporation's resolution asking them to delete references to the Black Hole of Calcutta in history text books. Their solicitude for the unhampered freedom of authors is rather one-sided and did not prevent the authorities from rejecting a text book in Arithmetic because, forsooth, it contained an example about a number of persons signing the Swadeshi pledge. Now that it is decided to forward the Municipality's resolution to the Text Book Committee, we trust the Committee will duly respect the sentiments of the people in this matter and spare school children the poisonous lie about the Black Hole. Till that is done the teachers and examiners should see that the references to it are either tabooed or ruthlessly exposed as lies. Forty years ago the slightest approach to anything like political talk was unknown in schools. When, however, Government imposed a semi-official book called "Citizen of India" by Lee Warner on all Government and aided schools to inculcate loyalty, it acted as a healthy irritant. Teachers even in Government schools made fun of the loyalty stunt and freely criticised the author's panegyrics on British rule. Soon enough the book was withdrawn.

Training Camp For Women Workers

The All-India Women's Conference, which has decided to train women workers in various forms of social service and, in particular, in literacy work, cottage industries and health propaganda, has arranged to run a training camp from 12th March to 30th June in Surat District, Gujerat. Some of the particulars of the course have already been given by Shrimati Kamaladevi in a statement published in our columns on Saturday. They show that it is a sound course but we do not understand why the candidates should be "of graduation standard". We think the Matriculation standard is quite sufficient for the purpose in view. Nor do we think that a sufficient number of candidates will be forthcoming if the graduation standard is insisted upon.

Wanted Explanation

Miss B. Budden who has been selected by Government to preside as a full-time Magistrate over the Children's Court, has the reputation of being a kindly social worker. But her present appointment calls for explanation on at least two grounds. In the first place she has not the necessary legal qualification. And if for any reason this was to be waived several Indian ladies, better fitted for the post, could have been found. But probably these have no "influence" in high quarters.

Literature Makes The Whole World Kin

MRS. NAIDU VISUALISES POETS AND WRITERS AS DESTINY MEN OF WORLD TO COME

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

"Literature as the reflection of Life" was the subject of a public lecture by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at the Cama Oriental Institute this evening. The meeting was organised under the auspices of the P. E. N.

Mr. R. P. Masani who presided said that Mrs. Naidu was a fitting successor of Poet Tagore as president of the P. E. N., as she stood as a symbol of cultural unity and represented the very essence of literature and culture.

IMMORTALITY OF THE WRITTEN WORD

Mrs. Naidu said that the written word was eternal. The heroes of Ramayana and of Homer were dead for long, but the literature about those figures had made them eternal. Literature not only chronicled the march of history, but gave idealism and inspiration to the ages. More than the facts of history, the legacy of world literature was born of the dreams and the visions of poets.

Another important function of literature was its emphasis on the unity of races and cultures and of all mankind. It co-ordinated the great thoughts of the world.

"Literature makes the whole world kin" continued the speaker. The basis of literature, the thoughts and emotions which pulsated through the writings of the world were identical. The children of the world, whether they belonged to hottest Africa, or to the snow-bound climes, looked at the world, thought and felt alike. Thus it was that the child literature of the world showed such resemblance. The same was true of the literature which dealt with fundamental passions and emotions like, love and despair, ecstacy and agony. The same kinship was found in religious poetry too.

MIRROR OF TIME SPIRIT.

Since literature reflected the time-spirit, it could not but move with the times. First literature dealt with kings and chieftains and men of destiny. Then with religious uprisings and industrial revolutions, poetry too underwent a change.

Modern poetry reflected the agony and the aspiration and the hope of the voiceless masses.

The future destiny of the world would be fashioned, not by the wordy politicians, but by the young and earnest writers and poets, for they alone would give direction to, and reflect the trials, tribulations and the longings of the masses of India and of the world as well.

Mr. A.A.A. Fyzee proposed the vote of thanks and hoped that Mrs. Naidu would give up "tortuous politics" for literature.

Gigantic Trans-Continental Pincer Movement

Dr. Wellington Koo Sees Prospects Of A Nazi Putsch Through Caucasus And Japanese Drive Towards India And Iran

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Chinese Ambassador Dr. Wellington Koo, speaking at Guildhall to-day (Tuesday) declared that Japan's domination of the South Sea region would facilitate the operation of a probable pincer movement by Germany and Japan on a gigantic trans-continental scale. One jaw would push eastward from Europe through the Caucasus and North Africa to the Near East and the other would press towards India and Iran from a newly conquered position in the Malaya peninsula and the South Seas. No one, he said, could fail to take a serious view of the situation. The remoteness of the scene of battle from the principal bases of supply had made it difficult to send re-inforcements, but he had good reason to believe that re-inforcements had been sent and more were being rushed to the scene of the fighting. It was earnestly hoped that Singapore would be saved. The stakes involved were big and momentous.

Japan coveted the immense natural wealth of the numerous archipelagos and islands in the South Western Pacific. Rubber, oil, tin and other valuable products were essential to her war industries. If she should succeed in occupying these rich possessions, she would have gained control of the treasure store of Asia. In proportion as her resources were thus increased, the Allies would be handicapped. To achieve her immediate purpose, Japan was staking everything on the fight. It was a big gamble, but the Allies were not going to let her have a walk-over. When new divisions, ships, tanks, guns and aeroplanes began to arrive in ever increasing flow, her doom would be sealed.

Dr. Wellington Koo said that China, a veteran in the fight for freedom was more resolved than ever to pursue the common struggle till Victory was achieved.

"She fought the battle of Changsha for the purpose of preventing Japan from getting control of the Hankow-Canton railway, and thereby rushing reinforcements to Malaya. She engaged the enemy in the vicinity of Kowloon in the hope of relieving his pressure on Hong Kong. She is now pouring troops into Burma to join in the defence of that vast region. These are unequalled illustration of her spirit of solidarity with her comrades in the area. She is ready to pledge everything she has and all she is to the common cause."

Government Servants And Private Hospitality

To The Editor of The 'Chronicle'

Sir,—During the Congress regime orders were issued to all Revenue, Police, Income-Tax, and other officers that, during their tour or otherwise they should not go and stay at the residences of private persons (who were naturally rich and influential) but to stay in Dak bungalows or travellers' bungalows, etc. This rule is not obeyed, now, with the result that officers get into obligations of such private persons who naturally become more influential and get their things done through such officers. It also makes possible for such individuals to have a sort of hold on junior officers and the poor and less influential people.

A departmental enquiry will satisfy the Government as to how many officers thus enjoyed the hospitality of such private persons.—Yours etc.,

M. P. MISTRY.

Automobile Industry

Discussion In National Defence Council

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

The National Defence Council met again to-day in Viceroy's House. H. E. the Viceroy presided. The Council heard and discussed the statements made by Sir Guthrie Russell, Director-General, Munitions Productions, on the present position in India in respect of ship building and machine tools. A statement was then made by the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clow on co-ordination of road and rail transport facilities and a discussion followed. In the afternoon, the Council considered an appreciation of the present position in respect of the control of prices of foodstuffs and essential commodities presented by the Hon'ble Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar. The last item of business for the day was a general discussion of the question of establishment of an automobile industry in India as part of the war effort. The Council will meet again tomorrow when the present session will be concluded.—A. P.

SYED SULAIMAN NADVI

Elected Vice-President Of P. E. N.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President of the P. E. N. All-India Centre, presided on Monday afternoon at its annual general meeting, which was held at the Malabar Hill residence of the founder of the P. E. N. in India, Sophia Wadia, who was at home to members following the meeting.

Maulana Syed Sulaiman Nadvi of Azamgarh, Editor of "Maarif" and Secretary of the Shibli Academy, was elected Vice-President 'vice' Shrimati Sarojini Devi, the other two Vice-Presidents being Sir S. Radhakrishnan and Shri Ramananda Chatterjee.

Maulana Syed Sulaiman Nadvi, Secretary of the Shibli Academy and the Editor of 'Maarif', Dar-ul Musannifin, Azamgarh, U. P., is an outstanding Urdu writer. His six-volume life of the Prophet is considered a classic and he has many other volumes to his credit. He is collaborating in the preparation of the history of India. The Islamic Research Association has published the lectures on "Arab Navigation" which he gave under its auspices.

Prof. N. K. Bhagwat was re-elected Honorary Secretary-Treasurer and Mr. R. B. Allbless, Honorary Auditor.

Motions of thanks were passed to the Royal Asiatic Society for the use of their lecture-hall and to Mr. Allbless for his services.

The present All-India Executive Committee was re-elected for the coming year: Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, A. A. A. Fyzee, Amaranatha Jha, Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Mr. R. P. Masani, Dr. Radhakumud Mookerji, Mr. Mohammad Mujeeb, Shri K. Ramakotiswara Rau and Rajasevasakta Prof. B. M. Srikantia.

WHAT IS HINDUSTANI?

It Is a Scientific Blend Of Hindi And Urdu Says Gandhiji

"(a) The proceedings of the Congress, the A.I.C.C. and the Working Committee shall ordinarily be conducted in Hindustani. The English Language or any Provincial Language may be used, if the speaker is unable to speak in Hindustani or whenever permitted by the President.

(b) The proceedings of the Provincial Congress Committee shall ordinarily be conducted in the language of the Province concerned. Hindustani may also be used."

—Article 25 of the Congress Constitution.

The Congress has not carried out this resolution to any appreciable extent. It is a sad reflection. The fault is Congressmen's. They will not take the trouble of learning Hindustani. Their effort for learning languages is evidently exhausted with the performance of the impossible task of acquiring a knowledge of the English language equal to a learned Englishman's. The result is tragic. It has meant impoverishment of the provincial languages and displacement of the all-India language described by the Congress as Hindustani. It has also meant a break between the millions and the English-educated few who happen to be the natural leaders for the simple reason that they are the only educated class. There is no education worth the name apart from the schools established by the Government. The Congress has to perform the Herculean task of displacing the English language with Hindustani. With the passing of the resolution it should have created a bureau for fulfilling the purpose as it might do even now. But if it does not, individual Congressmen and those who are interested in evolving an all-India language should do so.

But what is Hindustani? There is no such language apart from Urdu and Hindi. Urdu has sometimes been called Hindustani. Did the Congress mean Urdu in the article quoted? Did it exclude the more extensively known Hindi? Such a meaning would be absurd. It evidently meant, and could only mean, a scientific blend of Hindi and Urdu. There is no such written blend extant. But it is the common speech of the unlettered millions of Hindus and Muslims living in Northern India. Not being written, it is imperfect, and the written language has taken two different turns tending to widen the difference by each running away from the other. Therefore the word Hindustani means Hindi and Urdu. Therefore also Hindi can call itself Hindustani, if it does not exclude Urdu but tries to assimilate Urdu as much as is scientifically possible without damaging the natural structure and music of the original. Urdu can do likewise. There is no separate Hindustani body attempting to blend the two streams which to-day threaten to run away from each other.

The noble task can be performed by the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and Anjuman-e-taraqqi-e-Urdu. I have been connected with the former since 1917 when I was invited to preside at its session of that year. I acquainted the audience with my views on the all-India medium. When I presided again at its session in 1935, I was able to persuade the Sammelan to define Hindi as the language spoken by Hindus and Muslims of the North of India and written either in Devanagari or Persian script. The natural consequence should have been for the members of the Sammelan to expand their knowledge of Hindi by living up to the definition and producing literature that could be read by both Hindus and Muslims. This should have meant the members learning the Persian script. They seem to have denied themselves this proud privilege. But better late than never. Will they bestir themselves now? They need not wait for the Anjuman to respond. It will be a great thing, if the Anjuman does. Each Association can, if it will work in harmony with the other. But I have suggested unitary action independent of the other party. That Association which will adopt my plan will enrich the language it stands for, and will ultimately be responsible for producing a blend which will serve the whole nation.

It is unfortunate that the Hindi-Urdu question has assumed a communal shape. It is possible for either party to undo the mischief by recognising the other and incorporating the acceptable part in a generous spirit. A language that borrows unstintingly from the others without harming its special characteristic will be enriched, even as the English language has become enriched by free borrowings.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

By offering to donate his blood to the Blood Bank Committee of the Indian Red Cross Society, Sir John Herbert, Governor of Bengal, has set an example to be followed by the citizens of Calcutta to serve the suffering humanity.

The Blood Bank Committee in announcing His Excellency offer states "This humanitarian action of the Governor also serves to stress the urgent need of building up a plasma reserve for India as quickly as possible in view of the alarming spread of hostilities in the Far East, which is daily bringing India nearer the front line".

* * *

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru does not believe in the likelihood of any big invasion of India from any side.

But what does Jawaharlal know compared with our bazar experts on military possibilities?

* * *

The London 'Times' says that India is "in about the state of military preparedness we were in 18 months ago....."

Thanks for this admission.

But, by the way, does India really possess comparable numbers of aircraft and warships?

* * *

In a broadcast appeal to the U. S. A. our Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai pleaded that given assistance India would be able to save herself for democracy.

Sir Girja Shankar is unconsciously right.

* * *

According to Sjt. C. Rajagopalachar, "there are unmistakable signs of a swing back to communal unity among all classes of people" in Tamilnad.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah must urgently call for a report from his Muslim League officials.

* * * *

LEADERS ARRESTED IN BHAGALPUR
Situation Quiet
—Anglo-India

Quite.

* * *

Indians, says Maulana Abul Kalal Azad, must keep their national interest in the forefront and take a lesson from Soviet Russia.

Haven't our Comrades already done so?

* * *

Mr. E. Ramaswami Naicker, the famous anti-Congress Justicite leader of Madras, denounces Japan by citing Japanese atrocities in China.

But sh—sh don't tell him that he is only following a four year old Congress lead. He may change his mind.

* * *

The foreign policy of Turkey, declares Premier Saydam, has not changed and is not going to change.

It is to be hoped that no occasion arises for the Fuehrer to order a 'state funeral' for Herr von Papen.

* * *

The Singapore correspondent of a British paper argues that the Japanese cannot have a great surplus of aeroplanes or bombs.

If only we did not have a corresponding lack of both.

* * *

Reuter reports that the London 'Times' has, in a leader, paid "a striking tribute to the Chinese arms".

The London 'Times' would now.

* * *

"Has the laundry made a mistake?" asked Brown. "This shirt is so tight I can hardly breathe".

"Yes, it's your shirt all right", replied his wife, "but you've got your head through a buttonhole."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A fatted calf has no love for a prodigal son.

* * *

A wonder lasts only nine days—but a woman's curiosity goes on forever.

* * *

When it comes to silent partners many a henpecked husband fills the bill.

* * *

It is difficult to get an old man to appreciate jokes other than his own.

* * *

Some women have to do a lot of talking in order to explain what they have been talking about.

* * *

Many a man would be troubled with chronic insomnia if he knew what other people know about him.

PLACE

"Where you are is of no moment, but only what you are doing there. It is not the place that ennobles you, but you the place; and this only by doing that which is great and noble"—Petrarch.

To Whom Are We To Hand Over, Asks Devonshire

(Continued from Page 1).

nistry could pledge a future Government or parliament by saying that a constitutional change could take place at a particular time. All that the Government could do was to say what they were prepared to do so long as they existed.

He thought that the most hopeful lines of advance were by extension of powers of the Indian provinces and limitations of the duties and functions of the Central Government as far as possible. He thought it the desire of the Congress that suffrage should be universal and hoped the Government would go as far as they possibly could to satisfy real opinion of India and take action as soon as possible.

INDIA FRIENDLY AND FREE

Lord Wedgewood, in a maiden speech as a member of the Upper House, said that he wanted three things as far as India was concerned. Firstly, to avoid the disgrace of having the Japanese overrun India. Secondly, to get total Indian help now. Thirdly, to see India friendly and free.

He asked the House to consider the manifold advantages of granting constitutions province by province. He said that he would have the Government recruit for the Indian army and workshops up to five million people, offering them in the Churchillian manner nothing but blood and toil and tears and sweat for their co-operation. He would, he said, double the pay of every man in the regular Indian army, keeping half of it until the end of the war and giving it to the soldiers in land, so that they would have something to fight for.

He concluded by asking the House to do something to break down the colour bar which was destroying the finest Empire the world had ever known.

Lord Sankey said that the people of India were begging us not to keep India always in a state of tutelage. Not one could withhold the price for the magnificent help India has rendered to our fighting forces. The Indian army had been largely Indianised. Would it not, he asked, be wise to try some further Indianisation of civil authority. If the leaders of moderate opinion in India would put up a reasonable plan acceptable to themselves and to the major Indian parties, they would have rendered a public service.

Lord Rankeillour (Conservative) asked how after two years of the stress of war the Viceroy, who had a task of immense difficulty, could be asked to carry out such a programme as Lord Faringdon had suggested. The Viceroy could not act without some Indian concurrence. One proposal put up would mean giving a blank cheque to the Congress and the other to Muslims of vivisection of India.

Lord Rankeillour added that the Viceroy had been asked to make gestures. He had made gestures. He had called Indian members to his Council. He had freed political prisoners, and it had availed him nothing more than did for Britain the remittance of Southern Irelands debts and the handing over to them of ports.

Lord Cecil said that there was profound anxiety as to the fulfilment of the promise of Dominion Status and he wondered if something might be done by transferring the great apparatus of the Government known as the India Office to the Dominions Office which would, at any rate, be something positive and definite in the fulfilment of the promise.

HAILEY'S PLAIN-SPEAKING

Lord Hailey said this was no time for manoeuvring or standing on punctilios. We should be as bold as we were in the case of Syria in making our declarations. It had been said that constitutional changes could not be carried out in war time, but the most momentous declaration in Indian history, that of 1917, was made during war, and the Montague-Chelmsford Report was signed in 1918, the most critical part of that war. It would be exceedingly difficult to solve the deadlock without some idea as to what we were aiming at. The India Act of 1935 was the fruit of more careful and prolonged consideration than the British people had ever given to any Dominion or Empire constitution. That constitution was the federation of an united India.

PROVINCES AS CONSTITUENT UNITS

What place, Lord Hailey asked, was to be assigned to the Indian States and were we now to agree, at the instance of the Muslems to divide up that united India? He thought that a satisfactory declaration by His Majesty's Government, either giving the date or prescribing the method whereby the two parties in India could decide that they had arrived at a stage when a declaration of that nature would help them to come together, would be a very strong argument.

Lord Hailey asked if the differences betwetn the Government and the principal political parties in India could have impaired the war effort. We had often, he said, been told that but for these differences, India would have been far better prepared, but he said whatever had been the relations between the Government and the British people, Indian political parties would not have been found ready to incur the expense of mechanising a modern army. There was compelling urgency to end these political differences and attempt some form of reconciliation, if the war effort was not to be seriously impaired. He asked was it not possible that the position could be readjusted by making the provinces themselves constituent units of construction in the Central Legislature.

DOMINION STATUS THE ONLY WAY.

Lord Catto (Liberal) deprecated talk about Indians hating the British.

"These people do not hate us. I am perfectly friendly with these political leaders and for forty years Lord Hailey was one of the best loved men in India." Lord Catto added that India was blessed with vast resources in manpower, war material and manufacturing capacity, but her war effort had not been developed on a scale consistent with those great resources. This apathy was mainly due to the existing political situation. Many Indian leaders still did not feel that this was their war, and without those men to rouse their fellow country men, it was difficult to bring home to the people of India the dangers of the political situation and to get the maximum war effect. The apathy will continue unless we can solve the constitutional problem and the promise of Dominion Status is fulfilled. There were, he said only two things of real importance. The first was that whatever the solution it must, in fact, be only Dominion Status. The second is that the central executive must be so constituted that it cannot be under the sole control of any one community.

DEVONSHIRE'S REPLY

In replying to the debate, the Duke of Devonshire, Under-Secretary for India and Burma, began by reading some of the concluding sentences of the statement of the Government of India on August 8, 1940, in which he said there was a definite promise that the Government would hand over to Indians Government of their country at the earliest possible moment. Had that declaration been read and its meaning appreciated, some of the speeches made in the debate would never have been made at all.

Replying to the suggestion that India's political grievances had reduced the war effort, the speaker pointed out that India had under arms to-day nearly a million volunteer soldiers whose number were being augmented by about fifty thousand each month. The Duke of Devonshire said that the army was to a large extent Indian now and the so-called colour bar had to a very extent ceased to exist.

Regarding Lord Cecil's suggestion, he said that it was a mistake to suppose that India was governed by India Office, and it was not the desire of the Government that it should be so governed.

Returning to the Indian army he said that he was not at liberty to say how many soldiers were serving outside India, but he took the opportunity of paying a tribute to the very gallant and distinguished services of Indian troops in many theatres of war.

TO WHOM ARE WE TO HAND OVER?

Reverting to the political situation, the Duke of Devonshire said: "The political issue in India today is not whether power should be transferred from British to Indian hands. This issue was settled years ago by commitment after commitment culminating in promises and complete partnership contained in the August Declaration of 1940. The issue was what Indian Government or Governments were to take over. The Congress Party claimed that it represented all India, and it alone would become the heir and successor to the British Government in India. The Moslem League seems definitely to be growing in power and influence and at the moment the power of Congress Party is diminishing. The claim of the Congress Party is contested and always will be contested by the great Moslem community. Their claim is also opposed no less vigorously by a very substantial proportion of India which is not administered by the Government of India but follows its own ways by the rul of Indian princes, sooner than accept Congress rule, the Moslems have now formulated a demand for partition in Pakistan. In the face of these hard and stubborn facts, to whom are we to hand over the Government of India?"

So far India's political leaders have not found it possible to reach anything approaching the necessary measure of agreement, and I feel justified in saying that they do not seem to have made any serious attempt to do so. They adhere to the fiction that the next move is for us and not for them to make; that is not so, and cannot be so. We cannot compel Congress governments to resign, to resume office or to compel leaders to reach an agreement. It has been suggested that we should formulate a plan upon which Indian political leaders could agree. "I do not rule out any practical and hopeful line in associating responsible and respected Indians with the Government of India and with the conduct of the war."

He referred to the Viceroy's Executive Council on which Indian members are in the majority and to the national defence council of twenty-nine members which include twenty-seven Indians.

India's contribution to the war effort was expanding rapidly and had already been very considerable.

troops left the town of Feodosia.

Eleven German planes were destroyed on February 1. We lost three planes. In the Barents sea our warships sank three enemy transports with a total displacement of 9,000 tons."

The whole of the railway line from the Donetz basin to Moscow has been reopened for traffic according to the official Tass Agency.

The first train-loads of Donetz coal have already reached factories in the Moscow region. Repairs to the track and replacement of stations, bridges and water supplies have been carried out in an incredibly short time in the face of great difficulties caused by exceptionally cold weather and snow storms, adds the Agency.

Loss Of Feodosia

MOSCOW:—The loss of the port of Feodosia means a temporary setback in Soviet operations for cleaning up the Crimea and ends the long silence in the Soviet press regarding the situation in the eastern part of the Peninsula. No details have been given, but the loss of Feodosia still leaves the Soviet Command with a large bridgehead in the Crimea.

If nothing else has been achieved by the Feodosia action it would have been justified since it relieved pressure upon Sevastopol and enabled the defenders to force back the enemy on to his second line.

At present round Sevastopol there is only local activity and there is evidence that the state of German, and especially the Rumanian, troops in the Sevastopol Sector is deteriorating.

The Soviet air force is proving most useful in co-operating with the troops in the Crimea.

SOVIET SUCCESS IN CENTRAL SECTOR

Two Towns Recaptured: Situation In Crimea: Reds Near Kharkov

LONDON, Feb. 3.

In Russia a town 140 miles south-west of Moscow has been captured. Enemy counter-attacks in this sector were all repulsed.

In the Central Sector another town has been captured before the Germans had time to destroy it. About thousand Germans were killed.

A German "communique" states that Soviet attacks on various sectors of the Eastern Front, particularly north-east of Taganrog, were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

Russians Capture Gabrilovsk

The Moscow radio announces the capture of the town of Gabrilovsk, 65 miles south of Moscow.

The latest reports received from the Russian front show that Kharkov is being threatened.

The Soviet night communique says, "During the day of February 2 our troops continued to wage offensive battles on most sectors of the front. On a number of sectors of the front enemy counter-attacks were repulsed.

The enemy sustained big losses in equipment and particularly in manpower. Some days ago our

BATTLE FOR CYRENAICA

British Mobile Columns Continue Offensive Activities

CAIRO, Feb. 3.

It is officially stated that British mobile columns continue offensive activities on the whole front engaging the enemy wherever found.

The following is the text of the "communique" issued by the British G. H. Q. in the Middle East, Cario, on Tuesday:

"In the Desert area north-east of Msus our mobile columns continued their offensive activities over the whole front, engaging the enemy wherever found.

In the Jebel Akdar area our Fourth Indian Division is continuing its withdrawal under continuous pressure from the enemy, who has apparently been reinforced.

Our Air Forces, and particularly our fighter patrols, gave active and effective support throughout the day to the Fourth Indian Division and to our mobile columns."

Air Attacks

To-day's Middle East R.A.F. "communique" says that in spite of unfavourable weather conditions fighter aircraft of the R.A.F. S.A.A.F., and R.A.A.F. were active in the battle area of Western Cyrenaica during Monday.

It is now known that on Sunday enemy motorised units and fuel carrying transport were effectively attacked with machine-gun and cannonfire on the roads between Sitre and Ras el Adli in Tripolitania as well as in the Marana area of Cyrenaica.

Casualties were inflicted on enemy personnel and a number of vehicles and fuel carriers were destroyed, set on fire or badly damaged.

Bomber aircraft again attacked enemy road convoys west of Buerat el Hhun with good results. Concentrations of enemy motor transport in the Jedabya and Mers Brega areas were raided by our bomber aircraft during the night of Sunday and Monday. The results of the bombing could not be observed. From these operations all our aircraft returned safely.

Ship Doctor's Mysterious Death

CALCUTTA, February 3.

Charles G. Brough, Doctor on a ship now lying in the port, was found dead in his cabin today. The Port Police are investigating the matter.—A. P.

City Beedi Workers' Strike

BOMBAY: February 3.

Twenty-five thousand Beedi workers of the City have struck work since last Sunday. They demand an increment in wages to meet the rise in prices of foodstuffs.

There were two meetings yesterday evening, one at Northbrook Garden and the other at Worli Jambhori Maidan.

A resolution was passed at the Northbrook Garden meeting protesting against the policy of the shopkeepers in trying to prevent them from joining the strike.

(Continued from Col. 5)

planes returned to their base undamaged

Enemy fighter planes intercepted four of our bombers which were on their way to attack Japanese shipping and the harbour at Balik Papan on the Island of Borneo.

In the ensuing fight nine of the enemy planes were shot down. One of our bombers was lost.

There is nothing to report from other areas".—Reuter.

Japanese Raids In Java

(Continued from Page 1.)

of two air-raid warnings without incident.

Fall Of Moulmein

RANGOON:—The Japanese occupation of Moulmein which possesses a good airfield brings them within only one hundred miles from Rangoon as the crew flies. Nevertheless, Rangoon presents an almost astonishingly normal appearance, writes Associated Special Correspondent. The general population cheerfully goes about its business to the comforting drone of allied air patrols high overhead.

Japanese 'Plane Crashes

BOMBAY:—According to Rangoon radio a telegram from Hanthawaddy has been received which reports that on the afternoon of January 29, a Japanese plane crashed there and burst into flames.—A. P.

In Dutch Indies

ALLIED AERODROMES RAIDED IN JAVA

Naval Establishments In Sourabaya Damaged

BATAVIA, Feb. 3.

The Dutch naval base of Sourabaya was raided for the first time by Japanese bombers on Tuesday morning.

A Japanese bomber and several fighters were shot down during the raid.

Observers state that the Japanese objective was the Sourabaya Naval Base and the Malang, Madioen and Masetan airfields all of which are used by the Allies.

At Malang Japanese fighters made smoke circles over the aerodrome to aid the bombers, but the damage was negligible and there were no casualties.

To-day's "communique" states: "Enemy air activity has continued uninterruptedly. This morning 26 Japanese bombers accompanied by many fighters carried out an attack on aerodromes at Sourabaya, Malang, and Madiben and on the village of Magetan.

Rather considerable damage to material was inflicted and some persons were seriously wounded. At the time of issuing this "communique", no further particulars were available.

Rombang has been bombed and machine-gunned. Two persons were killed and two seriously injured and eight slightly wounded.

"Various places were also bombed by enemy planes operating independently without much success. In an attack on Kampongs, a small island, twelve civilians were killed, five were seriously and ten slightly wounded.

Guerilla warfare in Minahassa continues. Local successes are being reported in which many of the enemy are being killed."

In a supplement to the "communique" it is stated: "During the attack on Sourabaya, some damage was inflicted upon naval establishments and a few aircraft lying on the water".

Amboina Isolated

A broadcast from Batavia by the Governor of Netherlands East Indies says that though Amboina has been cut off Dutch forces are fighting fiercely against heavy odds.

Communications with the Island of Amboina where N. E. I. forces are fighting fiercely against heavy odds have been broken.

This was revealed to-day by the Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies when he spoke to the population especially to those in the outer provinces which have been occupied by the Japanese. He pointed out that since he last spoke a month ago five areas had fallen into enemy hands.

"Although communications with Amboina have been broken N. E. I. forces are fiercely fighting against heavy odds", he said.

In The Philippines:

BATTLE OF BATAAN Two Enemy Attempts To Land Foiled

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

The War Department "communique" reports that two attempts by the Japanese to land on the west coast of Bataan Peninsula were broken up during the night of February 2.

The 'communique' issued at 9-30 A.M.E.S.T. states:

"PHILLIPPINE THEATRE: Two Japanese attempts to land troops on the west coast of Bataan were broken up during the night of February 2. The first raid by special shock troops 'Tatori Group' was made in the early evening. This was frustrated by our artillery fire.

MIDNIGHT ATTEMPT

A second and more serious attempt was made at midnight. A large number of barges under naval escort approached the coast, but the raid was discovered by a few of our night flying pursuit planes which immediately attacked the convoy with bombs and machine-gun fire.

As the enemy troops approached the shore of our beach the defence force attacked with artillery and machine-guns. The Japanese force suffered heavy casualties in men and boats.

The following morning a number of disabled barges were found along the beaches. Some of these were burning while others were adrift. None of the invading group reached the shore.

GROUND OPERATIONS

Ground operations against our left flank were of a minor character. The frontal pressure of the Japanese 16th. Kimura Division in this sector has relaxed. Some enemy pockets were found where isolated groups of Japanese soldiers are being mopped up.

On our right where General Nara's 65th Division had previously attempted by a frontal attack to drive a wedge between our forces, we made a successful counter-attack. Our troops over-ran three lines of enemy trenches, capturing considerable equipment.

During the past 24 hours there has been moderate enemy air activity in support of his ground action.

In recent fighting in the Philippines a Brigadier of the United States Army was slightly wounded in action.

Nothing to report from other areas."

Tokio Admits It

LONDON:—Tokyo admits that some military installations in the Marshall Group of Islands were damaged during the attack on the Islands by American naval forces.

A Bangkok dispatch to the Tokyo "Nichi Nichi" says that when the Japanese occupied Moulmein they found the aerodrome there unusable as it was destroyed by land mines.—Reuter.

9 Japanese Planes Shot Down

The War Department 'communique' issued at 8 p. m. on Monday night states:

"SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC: Several air-raids on enemy shipping and airfields were carried out by small formations of heavy American bombers of the flying fortress type.

Our bombers raided Japanese airfields at Kuala Lumpur and Kuantan in Malaya.

On account of poor visibility it was impossible to determine the results of these attacks. Our

(Continued in Col. 6)

Punjab Hartal Called Off

(FROM "A. P." AND "U. P.")

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

The five-day Satyagraha programme of the Punjab Beopar Mandal terminated to-day. About 5,000 Beoparis all over the Province preached non-payment of tax under the Sales Tax Act.

The Hon. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier, established contact with the leader of the Beopari movement, Lala Beharilal Chanana, to-day. The meeting took place, it is learnt, in the room of the Premier in the Punjab Secretariat.

What transpired at this much-waited meeting is not known, but it is understood that the leader of the Beoparis placed the case of Beoparis before the Premier, who, it is stated, gave a patient hearing.

After the meeting, Lala Beharilal went to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the Beopar Mandal.

Concessions To Small Traders

That the Punjab Government were likely to give some concessions to the small traders in connection with the Sales Tax was indicated by Lala Beharilal Chanana, President of the Punjab Beopar Mandal, addressing a public meeting of traders. He was, however, confident that the small traders would continue to make common cause with their brethren so that the struggle might be continued until the demands of all traders were conceded.

Seventy-eight traders again offered Satyagraha today, but the authorities did not interfere.

The Working Committee of the Punjab Beopar Mandal which resumed its sitting at 10 p.m. is expected to continue its deliberations till midnight.

PUBLICATION OF SHIPPING LOSSES

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

The policy followed with regard to publication of shipping losses is explained here as being strictly governed by the consideration that no facts which are of the slightest value to the enemy should be given to him.

While the authorities are fully seized of the need to allay panic and counteract exaggerated or groundless reports and rumours, it is pointed out that the Admiralty is firm in its refusal to give out information which may endanger our own operations or help the enemy with details which he cannot otherwise get out of the success or failure of his own units.

It is stated, for instance, that in the course of operations at sea, enemy raiders or submarines operating far from their bases have necessarily to preserve wireless silence almost continuously in order to avoid detection. Time has, therefore, necessarily to elapse before they can give instruction or information to their staff as to their operations, and before the enemy is able to discover whether success or disaster was attending their efforts.

From this point of view, reports of sinking of our ships or destruction of their submarines are equally important to the enemy. When the enemy knows that one of his submarines is sunk he may send another to take its place at the same spot.

These considerations, of course, do not apply to information being given to the next of kin of people in ships sunk; and the assurance is given that they are informed as quickly as possible. In certain special circumstances, report of shipping losses might be permitted to appear in newspapers but not to be broadcast on the wireless.—A.P.

Echo Of Break With Vichy

King Farouk Of Egypt Raises Question Of Prerogative

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Following the resignation of the Cabinet the King will begin consultations on Tuesday with the Presidents of the two chambers and political leaders with a view to the formation of a new government.

The British Ambassador, Sir Miles Lampson, had an audience of King Farouk on Monday afternoon, it is officially announced in Cairo. Sir Miles cut short his week-end trip to Fayoum arriving in Cairo late on Sunday night.

He immediately had an interview with Sirry Pasha, whose cabinet resigned on Monday.

Sequel To Break With Vichy

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent learns that the Cabinet crisis in Cairo is of a purely internal origin and had been foreseen for some days past.

According to information reaching London, it would appear to be due to actions of the Egyptian Government in severing relations with Vichy at the beginning of last month.

Apparently King Farouk, who was not consulted owing to his absence from Cairo at the time, raised the question of preprogative rather than policy and pressed for the resignation of the Foreign Minister.

Premier Sidi Pasha declined to allow the Foreign Minister to be a scapegoat and accepting full responsibility for the decision, tendered his resignation on the ground that he no longer enjoyed the King's confidence.

Sidi Pasha has always co-operated wholeheartedly with the British in all matters relating to the defence and integrity of Egypt, having adhered faithfully to the terms of Treaty of Alliance between the two countries. His departure will, therefore, be much regretted in this country, especially as it would seem that the question of forming a new Cabinet may encounter difficulties owing to division of parities.

At the same time it is learned, there is no reason to apprehend that the new Government will not follow in the footsteps of their predecessors in the policy towards this country.—Reuter.

ANGLO-ETHIOPIAN AGREEMENT

Maintenance Of British Forces

LONDON, Feb. 3.

It is learned authoritatively in London that an agreement was signed on behalf of the British Government with the Emperor or Ethiopia on January 31 at Addis Ababa.

It is understood that the Agreement restores normal diplomatic relations with the Emperor, and Mr. E. O. Howe is proceeding forthwith to Addis Ababa as the British Minister. The Emperor has asked for technical advisers, and a small number of British officials will be sent to Ethiopia to assist in the restoration of the administration.

It is expected that the currency of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement will be two years. The British Government have agreed to finance the Emperor during the first year to the extent of 1,500,000 sterling and during the second year to the extent of one million sterling. Should the agreement be prolonged beyond two years, the British Government have agreed to grant him 500,000 sterling during the third year, and 250,000 sterling during the fourth year.

The tapering off of the financial aid makes allowance for the gradual restoration of Ethiopian finances. The financial arrangements therefore have been designed to ensure that dependence of Ethiopia upon foreign currency shall not be perpetuated. The Emperor has also asked for a military mission to assist him in reorganising the Ethiopian armed forces.

A military convention, which was signed at the same time as the Agreement, it is understood provides for this and for British forces which it may be necessary to maintain in Ethiopia for strategic reasons, as well as for the evacuation of Italian prisoners of War. The Ethiopian army will be equipped from the booty captured during the campaign in Ethiopia. The Emperor has asked too for some British Judges in his Courts to assist him in the administration of justice, and the agreement provides that a foreigner may elect to have his case heard in an Ethiopian Court on the Bench of which a British Magistrate shall sit. The Emperor has declared his intention to issue degrees to abolish the state of slavery, as soon as he is in a position to legislate.—Reuter.

BATTLE FOR NANCHANG

Another Japanese Attack Repulsed With Heavy Casualties

BOMBAY, Feb. 3.

To-day's Chinese war "communique", says the Chungking radio, reports that Chinese forces counter-attacking in the Nanchang area have again thrown back another Japanese offensive, this time to the west and south of the former Kiangsi Capital.

The enemy hurled into action some two thousand troops in an attempt on Fenc-Cheng-Hsien, a strategic highway town about thirty miles west of Nanchang. The Chinese fought back, and inflicted more than 300 casualties on the enemy.

All the enemy attacks on the Chinese lines east of the Kan River, to the south of Nanchang were also repulsed, with 500 Japanese soldiers killed. Among the dead was found the body of a Japanese Lieutenant-Colonel.

Up to yesterday the main enemy force had been thrown back, while the Japanese south of Kiangsi Capital were stalled by the Chinese near a west bank town over twenty miles distant.—A. P.

In Middle East

INDIAN BRIGADE'S REMARKABLE FEATS

Fighting Rearguard Actions In Selected Spots

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Reuter's special correspondent in Libya writes:—

A splendid performance is being put up by the Fourth Indian Division which is withdrawing in good order, fighting rearguard actions at selected spots along the main roads through Jebel Akdar and also by the first armoured division and the guards brigade in the area northeast of Msus.

Axis forces may have seized some of our supplies during their initial counter-attack, but neither at Barce nor at Msus have they found sustenance for man or vehicle.

One of the most remarkable feats of the entire campaign goes to the credit of the 29th India Brigade. This is the brigade which marched all the way from the Jarabub Oasis along the fringe of the impassable Sandsea to Jalo which they seized from the Italians on the first day of our advance.

They then moved up northeast towards the coast and took part in the fighting round Agheila. Now they have joined in the rearguard fighting back to Msus and thence north into Jebel Akdar where they are pressing along the roads east of Barce. They rank with the Seventh Indian Brigade which broke out from Benghazi through Axis forces four times as strong and fought their way 200 miles through a hostile country into the safety of eastern Cyrenaica.—Reuter.

BARODA DEWAN ON STATE FINANCES

BARODA, Feb. 3.

The second session of the Baroda Legislative Assembly commenced yesterday with the President, Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, in the chair.

Welcoming the members of the Assembly Sir Krishnamachari said his Highness the Maharaja had given another donation of £50,000 to supplement a similar donation by him last year. This is intended for completing a squadron of the R.A.F. which will be named after Baroda. The H.I.M.S. 'Baroda' has been launched and has now taken its place in India's defence.

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SHIPMENTS WILL BE RESUMED WHEN WAR CONDITIONS PERMIT

Wanted Adequate Facilities For Evacuees

Satyamurthi Urges Maximum Air Raid Protection For Indians Detained For Essential Services In Burma And Singapore

MADRAS, February 3.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, President of the Indian Overseas Central Association, has issued the following statement through the 'United Press':—

"I understand that adequate facilities are not available for all Indian evacuees from Burma and Singapore to return to India. Indians are required in these places for essential services and cannot be replaced by Burmans and Malays. They may stay there, provided effective steps are taken to give them maximum possible protection against air raids and to feed, clothe and house them comfortably. All other Indians who want to return to India must be provided adequate, prompt and safe facilities for such return.

"It is the duty of the Government of India to persuade the British Government to provide such facilities without delay. I trust that the Hon. Mr. M. S. Aney, Member for Indian Overseas, will devote his personal attention to the matter and see that effective and prompt steps are taken. —United Press.

Evacuees From Burma On Foot

CALCUTTA, February 3.

About 170 evacuees reached Calcutta yesterday from Chittagong where they arrived from Burma on foot.—United Press.

Indians Return From Burma

NEW DELHI, February 3.

Another ship carrying more than a thousand evacuees from Rangoon reached India during the last week. Some of them were destitute.

An evacuee, Canesan, in an interview said that the Government of Burma had provided an evacuation camp near the harbour. Tickets were issued to them there by Government officials. Women and children were given preference. A deck ticket cost Rs. 20. Those who were issued tickets remained in camp, till they were taken to a ship by Government transport. They were advised to carry as few things as possible. Many Burmans and Chinese, he added, fled into the forests. Indians were mostly in Rangoon, and some of them were awaiting an opportunity to return to India.—A. P.

Anjuman-i-Pashtoon's Gift To War Fund

An address was presented to Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, by "the Anjuman-i-Pashtoon, Bombay" in its office at Sandhurst Road East, on Monday.

Mr. Abdulla Khan, President of the Anjuman presented a purse of Rs. 1,001 to Mr. Smith which he accepted and asked the General Secretary of the Pashtoon War Gift Fund Committee, Bombay to accept the said sum towards the fund.

The Commissioner expressed his thanks to the Anjuman for their hospitality and added that it was a source of pleasure for him to note that the Pathans of Bombay were organised in a body and were doing philanthropic work in taking interest in adult education, feeding the poor, getting job for the unemployed and settling petty disputes among themselves. He also appreciated the useful help rendered by the members of the Anjuman to the Inspector of Police, Pathan Branch, Bombay, in keeping the Pathan element cool in the time of the recent communal riots in Bombay. He wished that the Anjuman would continue to do well in future and be useful for their own community and for the citizens. He was also very pleased to know that a small community as the Pathans were in Bombay, had collected about Rs. 6,000 in the Pashtoons War Fift Fund, Bombay, by this time.

Kathiawar Political Conference

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR: February 2.

Meetings of the Working Committee and Council of the Kathiawar Political Conference were held at Bhavnagar to deliberate and consider the important business of evolving a scheme to prepare the people for the impending war crisis.

After disposing of the routine business the main resolution, empowering the Working Committee to prepare a detailed scheme, was unanimously passed, though an amendment was moved, but defeated. This resolution aimed at making people self-sufficient, self-reliant and vigilant so that they be not caught napping, if and when, the hour of danger came.

The scheme as envisaged by the Working Committee, is receiving final shape, but as far as I could gather, it is designed to create Village Panchayats, who will organise Volunteer Corps to keep night watch and make necessary arrangements to keep foodstuffs and other articles of daily use handy. A batch of about 20 wholetime workers will enlist the services of part-time workers from all sections of general public and therefrom local committees will be formed separately for every village and town.

Mr. Morarji Desai, former Revenue Minister, Government of Bombay, and Secretary of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, addressed the public meetings explaining the policy of the Congress 'apropos' of the Wardha Resolution and exhorted the people to be prepared for the delicate times ahead by co-operating with the workers.

CUTTACK, Feb. 3.—Dewan Bahadur C. Govindan Nair, Commissioner of the Hindu Religious Endowments, now on leave, has been appointed to act as Secretary to the Orissa Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

Removal Of Minimum Values Of Calcutta Shares

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

A press note issued by the committee of the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association states:—

"In modification of the resolution passed by the committee in the meeting held on 15th December, fixing minimum rates in respect of various shares, it has been resolved in a special meeting held to-day that the minimum rates fixed in the above resolution dated the 15th December, in respect of the undernoted shares only do stand removed altogether.

The above rule is to take effect from Wednesday, the 4th February, names of the shares:—

The Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Steel Corporation of Bengal, Burma Corporation Limited, Indian Copper Corporation Ltd."

Indian Cotton Piecegoods For China?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Negotiations are in progress, through members of the Cotton Textiles Advisory Panel, to arrange for supplies of cotton piecegoods of various descriptions required by the Chinese Government, according to information available here.

It is hoped to obtain these supplies at rates to be fixed in agreement with the representatives of the industry on the Cotton Textiles Panel.—A. P.

Girls Urged To Join Schools In Safer Area

CALCUTTA, February 3.

The Committee appointed by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University for dealing with the question of education of girls during emergency period has recommended that girls should be encouraged to leave Calcutta and join the schools in safer areas.—United Press.

Jamsaheb To Be Re-Elected

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

The "United Press" learns that Jamsaheb of Nawanagar will be elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes at the annual session for another two years.

According to the new constitution of the Chamber, the outgoing Chancellor must have three-fourth of the members to support his candidature if he stands for re-election. As a result of ballot held recently, the Jamsaheb secured more than the requisite number of votes and hence his re-election is now only a matter of formality.

The Jamsaheb of Nawanagar, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, left this morning by the Frontier Mail and did not attend the National Defence Council meeting. He wanted to charter a plane but could not. According to a news received here his brother-in-law, the Maharaja of Dhrangadhra is lying seriously ill.—United Press.

LAHORE BAN ON WHEAT EXPORT LIFTED.

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

Mr. K. H. Henderson, District Magistrate of Lahore, has cancelled his order under Sec. 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code issued on 24th January last forbidding the export of wheat and wheat flour from the Lahore District. —A. P.

Bombay War Gifts Fund

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 80,25,515/0/1.

For Indian Red Cross and Amenities for Troops:—Rs 429/11 Mr. Laxmidas Madhavji Rs. 342/12/0 the Officers, Staff and Employees of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (Textile Mills), (monthly); Rs. 238 the Officers, Staff and Workers of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Spring Mills), monthly); Rs. 100 the West End Watch Co., Bombay, (monthly), the Staff of the West End Watch Co., Bombay, (monthly).

For the R.A.F.:—Rs. 343 the Officers, Staff and Employees of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd, (Textile Mills), (monthly); Rs 239 the Staff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (monthly); Rs. 238 the Officers, Staff and Workers of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Spring Mills), (monthly); Rs. 200 Messrs. Lucas Indian Service, Ltd., (further donation); Rs. 100 Mrs. R. E. Lewis, being the proceeds of the sale of plants from her garden, (17th instalment); Messrs. Max Factor Make-up Studio.

Further donations received through the Catholic Sub-Committee, Bombay for War Gifts' Fund, as under:—

For Indian Red Cross and Amenities for Troops:—Rs. 581/2 proceeds of the Trio Ball held on 31st December, 1941, in aid of the Indian Red Cross Fund; Rs. 218/15 proceeds of Alfresco Ball held by the Catholic Scout Guild on 22nd November, 1941.

For Girl Guides' Ambulances:—Rs. 550 St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra.

Grand Total on Tuesday (excluding sums less than Rs. 100) Rs. 80,30,151/2/7.

CHARGE AGAINST BRITAIN

Chandavarkar's Call For War Effort

"England may have been responsible for many a sin of commission and omission. The circumstances of the day however demand that we should forget the bitterness of the past and help her to emerge triumphantly through the present world cataclysm, so that democracy and civilization may be ultimately saved." This was the gist of the address delivered by Sir Vithal Chandavarkar on "India and the War" under the auspices of the Kanara Catholic Association at C. J. Hall on Tuesday evening. Dr. J. A. Colaco, the Mayor Bombay presided.

Sir Vithal admitted at the outset that much of the blame for the slow and half-hearted progress of the country lay at the door of the British Government. Since long India had been asking for a share in the defence of the country, but she was denied that elementary birthright of hers.

However, the speaker said, "the present critical times and change in the world circumstances demanded that things should be looked at from a broader angle of vision. If at all there was anything in which India was interested at present it was the safety and security of the country and a policy of co-operation with the British Government in their war efforts was therefore in the interest of India.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, February 3

The market has been steady but quiet with restricted turnover.

Cambodia 10/12; Buckingham and Carnatic ord 243; Vasantha ord 141/8; Lakshmy 101; Pankaja 141/8; Radhakrishna 195/8; Aaron Spinning ord 8; pref 10; Vellamali Tea 19/8; Midland 7/8; Velliamatam 20/6; Travancore Rubbers 10/10; Cochin Malabar ord 9/6; Nelliampathy Hill's ord 1/14; Thirambadi 2/4 xd; Chembra Peaks 5/4; Ouchterlony Valley ord 2/11; Tropical 25; Udagiri 8/2; Nellithanam 9/8; Nilambar 12/10, Malankara 40/8; Woodlands 9/5 xd; Thamarapally 13/2; Pentnsular 5/2; Cochin Rubber 16/4; Rajagiri 7/14; Balanoor ord 9/4; Vaikundom 13/8; Kalpettas 23/3; South Madras Elec ord 12/9; Hubli Elec 50; South Madras Elec deb 5 1/4 per cent 107; Cochin State Power 7/12; Mysore Sugars 52; Mysore Papers 15/12.

Calcutta Share Bazar

CALCUTTA, February 3

The Stock Exchange continued steady but business as usual, was put through only on a limited scale. Following are closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 per cent loan 1963/65 94/3; 3 1/2 per cent Government paper 94/8 small lot.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1,537; Reserve Bank 103/4.

Cottons: Basanti pref 5/12; New Victoria ord 4/9.

Coals: Amalgamated 26/4; Borrea 15/8 ct; Churulia 1/8; Singaran 'B' 1/14.

Jutes: Agarpara 38/10; Alliance 300 small lot; Baily 220; Budge Budge 328 small lot; Lawrence 240 ex div ex right.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Potteries 12; Burn and Co ord 328 small lot; Steel Corpn pref 109/8; B I Corpn ord 5; pref 181; Indian Cables 20/10; Titaghur Paper 18/12; India General Navgn ord 80.

Sugar: Chanarain 19/6;

Tea: Baradighi 50; Birpara 320.

Debentures: 3 per cent 1936/66 Calcutta Improvement Trust Debs 91/12.

COLOMBO QUOTATIONS

COLOMBO, February 3

Rubber sheet 65 1/2, Crepe 66 1/2. Yesterday's closing same. Copra 45.00, cocoanut oil f.o.b. 580.00 nominal.

Colombo Share Quotations

COLOMBO, February 3

Great Western Tea 42 1/2; High Forest 22 1/4; Hunugalla Tea Rubber 9 1/2; Stratheden Tea 37; Tonacombe 12 3/4; Hatbawe Rubber 4 1/2; Uskvalley Kalutara Rubber 12 1/2; Kalugangavalley Tea Rubber 5; Kutapitiya Tea Rubber 9; Rayigam 13 1/2; Wellandura Tea Rubber 20; Haugranoya Tea 8; Nakkala Rubber 7 3/4; Commercial Companies British Ceylon Corporation 5 3/4; Colombo Apothecaries 3 3/4.

SHIPPING NEWS.

IMPORTS

Bombay, February 3

1685 cases ball bearings; 867 bags roots; 53 bags attari; 777 cases tobacco; 375 bags poppyseed; 20 nos. full cylinders butadi; 1476 bales cotton raw; 164 cts pomogranates; 61 bundles cassia; 342 bags sardines; 50 bags kapur kachali; 176 cases beer; 43 casks copper sulphide; 903 bags fish manure; 141 boxes fresh wet dates; 98 pkgs assafoetida; 136 bags cummin seeds; 992 bags almond with shell; 8100 cases pited sam dates; 175 bdls lead ore; 32 bags mathi seed; 841 bags dry dates; 7139 bags gum; 112 cases iron hinges; 49 cases iron wire nail; 30 cases iron bolts; 30 bundles galvd wire; 35 bags cardamom seed; 40 bags corriander seed; 210 cases lead pipe; 473 cases gramophone goods; 4670 pkgs wax; 1500 bags sugar; 829 cases tea.

EXPORTS

5 bales cotton waste clean G M Vyas and Co; 10 bales cotton pcegoods R Purshotam and Co; 300 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 4742 bags linseeds The Oilseeds Trading Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton twist waste clean L O Vora; 450 bs cotton waste clean Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd; 200 bales cotton waste clean Manubhai Narotamdas and Co; 100 bags soapstone powder The Indian Crayan Works; 320 bags myrabollams K Tricamji; 40 bags gum Mepani Bros; 14 bags gum Damji Mavji and Co; 14 bags gum Ratansey Damji and Co; 773 bales cotton pcegoods Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 600 bales raw cotton Viram Ladha and Co; 13 bags gum N Devidas and Co; 1280 bags myrabollams J Hasmukhlal and Co; 400 bales raw cotton Anderson Clayton and Co; 400 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros Ltd; 300 bales raw cotton Vasanji Lalji and Sons; 175 cases cashew kernels Laxmidas Shamji; 20 cases gum H M Kerawalla; 133 bags gum S D Dharsi; 13 bales cotton pcegoods Keshavji Virji and Co; 600 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 630 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons Ltd; 14 bags turmeric K Tricamji; 77 bags stramonium leaves (drugs) E Mavji and Co; 500 bales cotton waste clean Champakial and Co; 40 bales tanned buff hides D Abrahom and Sons; 21 bags cummin seeds A P Gupta; 8 bales raw skins D Abraham and Sons.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

MARCH

New York, February 3

Previous closing 18.07
To-day's opening 18.17
Difference ..... +10
To-day's closing ..... not received

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, February 3

Following are the New York opening ranges:—

March (18.06/00) 18.18/17
May (18.17/12) 18.33/32
July (18.44/36) 18.43/45

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London, February 3

SEEDS

Castorseeds January/February (£20 5/8 sellers) £20 5/8 sellers

Linseed Bombay/Calcutta January/February (£20 11/16 sellers) £20 11/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata January/February (£18 7/8 sellers) £18 7/8 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal Coast January/February (£19 3/8 sellers) £19 3/8 sellers

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) £62

Lead (£25) £25

Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, February 3

The London Stock Exchange was dull to-day.

3 1/2 PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London, February 3

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £101 7/8

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

London, February 3

5 per cent 1958/68 (£101 1/4) £101 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £82 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £107 1/4
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £99 15/16
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £115 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan £105 1/16
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds £113 1/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors 16-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 37-3
Electric Music Industry 14-3
Princhin Johnson 21-9
Imperial Chemicals 32-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary 53-3
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rate £75
Dundee 20-9
Unilever Ordinary 29-9
Ford Motors 26-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £69
British American Tobacco Ordy. £4
Carreas 'A' £5 21/32
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary £6 1/2
P. and O. Defd 27-7 1/2
Distillers 23-9
Bredfords Dye 10-0
British Celanese 7-1 1/2
J. and P. Coates 37-4 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary 34-0
Fine Cotton Spinners 5-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary 16-7 1/2
Inter Nickel dol. 43 1/2
Indian Iron 43-9

TEA SHARES

Assam 16-4 1/2
Dunaro Tea 30-0
Empire of India 18-1 1/2

JUTE

Barnagore £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch Rubber 13-0
Guia Kelampong 10-0
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust 19-1 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug 18-9
Burma Corporation 5-0
Rio Tintos £8
East Rand Properties £2
Rand Mines £6 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown £9 1/2
Associated Portland Cement 52-6
Trinidad Leasehold 67-6
Sub-Nigel £7 3/32
Spring Mines Split Shares £1 3/32
Union Corporation 147-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian 36-3
Anglo-India 48-9
Burma Oil £2 1/4
Mexican Eagle 13-9
Shell Transport £2 13/32
Royal Dutch £18 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary £44 3/4
London Midland Ordinary £18 3/8
London North Eastern Defd. £2 3/8
London Southern Defd. £16 3/8
London Transport 5 per cent £130
London Transport £40 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, February 3

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors (dol. 32 5/8) dol. 32 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 27 1/4) unquoted.
United States Steel Common (dol. 53) dol. 53 1/8
United States Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON: February 2.

The Stock Exchange was generally dull on disappointing war news. Business was very small, buyers holding off pending fresh news from Libya and Singapore. Giltedgeds lost up to 3/16ths and Oils, Industrials and Home Rails tended predominantly lower apart from the Mexican Eagles which improved on the implications of last week's Mexican supreme court decision that subsoil belonged to the company. Kaffirs were neglected and Internationals dull with profittaking in Canpacs. Wall-St. market was irregular and quiet.

Sales Of Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 3rd February 1942. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,78,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-12-3 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-12-0 allotted approximately 53 per cent. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-15-11 per cent per annum.

During the week ended 30th January, Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,53,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank.

Three months' Intermediates will be sold from 4th February 1942 to 9th February 1942 at Rs. 99-12-3.

Three months' Intermediates sold from 29th January 1942 to 2nd February 1942 amounted to Rs. 1,48,25,000.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: February 2.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£ 69 1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948	not quoted
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. 1931 or later	£101 7/8
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£ 82 5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1961	£107 1/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	£106 1/16
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£115 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£113 1/8
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	£ 6 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London register)	£ 58
National Bank of India	£ 31

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES.

T.T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, February 3

Previous closing 4.03 3/4
To-day's opening 4.03 3/4

T.T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, February 3

Previous closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

London, February 3

London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON SILVER

London, February 3

Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d
Forward (23 9/16d) 23 9/16d

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.35

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: January 3.

LONDON:—
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 9/32 2 months
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 four months.

B. C. RATES:—
T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 5/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/6 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32; D D 1/6 5/32

NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T Rs 332 3/4; D D Rs. 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2; D D Rs. 326 1/2.
Cross Rates Dol 4.02 1/2; 3 1/2.

MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2; D D Rs. 302 1/2.
Banks buying T T Rs 297 1/4; D D Rs. 293 3/4.
Cross Rates Dol. 4.43/47.

JAVA:—
Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 58
Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62.

BERNE:—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil.
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil
Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40.

STOCKHOLM:—
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
Cross Rates K 16.85/95

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 157 1/2; D D Rs. 157 1/2.
Banks buying T T Rs 155; D D Rs 153
Cross Rates Sh. 2/3 15/16; 2/4

MEXICO:—
Banks selling T T Rs 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04
Cross Rates Pcs 19 5 21 5

LISBON:—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nominal; D D Esc 7.35 nominal
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
Cross Rates Esc 99.80 100.20

NEW YORK:—
Cross Rate Dol. 4.03 3/4.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £8-8-0 Ready.
New York Silver 35 1/8
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready: 23 9/16 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
1 to 2 months 1/2 per cent.
3 to 5 months 3/4 per cent.
9 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay: February 3.

Linseed May	Rs. 9 2 9
Wheat May	6 14 9

METAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay: February 3.

Copper sheets lb. 21 Rs. 107 28 104 35 104 42 103 49-56 102.

Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21 Rs. 108 24 102 28 100 35 97 42 95 49-56 93

Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 70 Rosita Rs. 69 Country make Rs. 60 Pigiead 'E.M.' Refined Rs. 30/8 per cwt.

Tin Ingot Penang Rs. 77 per qr.

Settlemgnt rates:—
Copper sheets Chaitra Rs. 101/8
Market tone:—Weak.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: February 3.

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 99 0 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 107 0 0

Tone:—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, February 3

Groundnuts	February—		
	Opening	Rs. 43	0 0
	Highest	43	4 0
	Lowest	42	14 0
	Closing	43	3 0
Cottonseeds	May—		
	Opening	44	11 0
	Highest	44	13 0
	Lowest	44	7 0
	Closing	47	9 0
Cottonseeds	May—		
	Opening	24	4 0
	Highest	24	9 6
	Lowest	24	4 0
	Closing	24	9 0
Castorseeds	May—		
	Opening	41	4 0
	Highest	41	5 0
	Lowest	41	4 0
	Closing	41	5 0

PEPPER AND GINGER.

Bombay: February 3.

Pepper ready	Rs. 110 0 0
Chaitra Sud 15	115 0 0
Jeth Sud 15	119 0 0
Ginger ready	53 0 0
Chaitra Sud 15	54 0 0

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below cent pts. at 331. New York May 1,050
Broach J/A below cent pts. at 331. New York July 1,034

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

Bombay: February 2.

		Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach	A/M	206	203	204
Broach	J/A	213	210 1/2	211
Oomra	Mar.	160 1/2	158 1/2	159
Oomra	May	164	162	162 1/2
Oomra	July	168 1/4	166 1/4	166 1/2
Bengal	Mar.	130 1/2	129	129
Bengal	May	133 1/2	132	132
Bengal	July	136 1/2	135	135

LONDON WHEAT

London: February 2.

Rozario Santa Fe 22/7 1/2 Feb/March quoted. Barletta Russo 22/9 Feb/March quoted. South Australian unquoted

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: February 2.

T T London on New York 4.02 1/2 sellers, 4.03 1/2 buyers; Madrid 40.5 official, 46.55 voluntary rate; Montreal 4.53 sellers, 4.47 buyers; Zurich 17.3 sellers, 17.4 buyers; Stockholm 16.85 sellers, 16.95 buyers.

COUGH, ALTHOUGH A MINOR AILMENT IN THE BEGINNING, IS VERY DANGEROUS . . . .

SIROLIN ROCHE

The original THIOCOL syrup

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY AGAINST COUGH AND ALL CHEST TROUBLES.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Established—December, 1911).

Authorised Capital	-	-	Rs. 3,50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	-	-	Rs. 3,36,26,400
Paid-Up Capital	-	-	Rs. 1,68,13,200
Reserve and Other Funds	-	-	Rs. 1,25,12,000
Deposits as at 30-6-1941	-	-	Rs. 36,37,99,000

HEAD OFFICE—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
146 Branches and Pay-Offices throughout India.

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MUTT AND JEFF—Neither Romeo nor Jack Barrymore Has Anything on Jeff! By BUD FISHER

WHAT CHA DOIN', JEFF? GOIN' IN FOR HOUSE PAINTING?
NAW!
STUDYIN' TO BE A FIREMAN?
NAW!
WHAT'S THE IDEA CARRYING A LADDER?
I ALWAYS CARRY A LADDER WITH ME!
SOMEDAY SOME ONE OF MY CUTIES MIGHT WANT TO ELOPE!.
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"What do you advise to build up his Health and Strength?"

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During convalescence, Angier's Emulsion is invaluable for healing and strengthening the weakened system. After influenza, pleurisy, bronchitis, or any illness affecting the chest or lungs, there is nothing that will so surely soothe the diseased lung tissue, give tone and vitality to all the bodily functions, and build up the general health and well-being.

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Prescribed by the Medical Profession for over 40 years, Angier's Emulsion is a true safeguard against Winter ailments.

It is the most palatable of all emulsions and agrees perfectly with delicate, sensitive stomachs. Equally useful for adults and children.

Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions

HEAVY GENERAL SELLING IN N. Y. COTTON

MARKET SENSITIVE ON WASHINGTON DEVELOPMENTS

Bombay: February 3.

On Monday the New York cotton market again registered a sharp drop on heavy selling pressure.

There was accumulation of heavy week-end commission house liquidation and Southern selling responsible for the opening drops. The selling was influenced by Wickard testimony favouring giving producers parity income rather parity prices and farm Bloc statement conceding the administration's ability to check upward trend.

However, prices advanced too sharply on short covering and trade support, but there was tendency to await further Washington developments.

New York cotton prices are now on parity basis and there is no room for any material decline from the present level. However, the immediate future entirely depends upon loan offerings.

The New York cotton market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 55 pts with March quoted 18.60c. There was active buying and within five minutes prices advanced 33 pts and market was quoted 18.33, which was the highest level. Thereafter there was renewed selling and the market closed at a decline of 40 to 30 pts. Spot cotton prices declined 52 pts at 19.58c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 26 to 36 pts. Spot cotton prices closed 33 pts down at 18.53c per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest 18.33—22 (10-6 a.m.); lowest 18.00—55 (10 a.m.).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Heavy long liquidation and local selling. Closed steady.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York: February 2.

March	18.07—48
May	18.25—40
July	18.35—41
October	18.37—33
December	18.41—30
January	18.44—31
Middling Spot	19.58—52

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New Orleans: February 2.

March	18.08—36
May	18.26—34
July	18.40—30
Middling Spot	18.63—53
October	18.61—25
December	18.66—27
January	18.70—25

NEW YORK COTTON: NOON CALL
New York: February 2.

March	18.17
May	18.33
July	18.48

N. YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York: February 2.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 29,000 bales

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: February 3.

There was no forward business to-day on the local Stock Exchange while the Cash Section was open for one hour and there was only scattered business and values did not show any important change.

The recent decision of the Governing Body is not approved by a section and is being criticised. Recently the general meeting fully approved the action taken by the Government, but throwing open to market fluctuations few scrips from the forward list particularly at a time when there are few buyers is feared to increase losses and there may be some distress selling too. The outlook at the moment is uncertain and as pointed out before the future of the market entirely depends upon war developments.

Quotations were as under:—

TEXTILES
Bombay: February 3.

100	Ahmedabad Advance	323 0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1150 0
100	CENTURY	370 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	350 0
100	Colaba	180 0
100	Coorla	140 0
250	Dawn	562 0
250	David	325 0
1	E. D. Sassoon Defd.	2 12 3
100	FINLAY	200 0
100	GOKAK	254 0
1000	Hindustan	2525 0
100	Indore	225 0
100	Khatau	222 0
100	KOHINOOR	475 0
250	LAXMI	680 0
100	Madhusudan	350 0
100	MORARJI	455 0
250	Model	200 0
50	MYSORE	232 0
200	NEW GREAT	275 0
100	Oosmanshahi	253 0
100	Podar	198 0
100	Phoenix	482 0
25	Sassoon Silk	84 0
1000	Sholapur	5395 0
50	SIMPLEX	201 0
100	SWADESHI	408 0
100	SWAN	215 0
500	Vishnu	1555 0
1000	Western	1600 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	113 0
25-50	Central India	46 12
500	Imperial	1540 0
125-500	Imp. Cont.	379 0
50-100	India	144 0
100	Reserve Bank	104 0
5	Union	6 12

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED X.D.	157 0

INSURANCE

10-50	British India	13 0
100	Empire	768 0
15-100	Jupiter	15 0
20	Mercantile	68 0
15-75	New India	50 8
200	Oriental	426 0
10-50	Vulcan	9-10

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old	176 0
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1862 0
10	Ajmer	1213
50	BOMBAY TRAMS	140 0
100	Bombay Suburban	181 0
10	Broach	13 6
100	Karachi	217 0
100	Poona	217 0
100	Surat	187 0
100	TATA HYDRO	185 0
1000	TATA POWER	1650 0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	852 0
100	C. Province	104 0
100	Dhond Baramati	104 4
100	Gujarat	104 0
100	Mandra Bhon	107 0
100	Pachora Jamner	93 0
100	Sara Sirajganj	107 0
500	Tapti Valley	535 0

MININGS

9	Burma Corporation	2 6
2sh.	Indian Copper	1 13 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	26 8
30	SHIVRAJPUR	31 8
10	Mukund Iron	13 0
30	TATA STEEL DEFD	1652 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	307 0
10	Steel Corporation	15 14

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	605 0
10	Air Services	3 14
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	236 0
200	Bombay Safe Deposit	650 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	315 0
100	B. BURMA	322 0
50	Conty	113 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	1 11
100	IND. BLEACHING	175 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	49 8
100	Indian Radio Def	360 0
100	Indian Radio Ord.	630 0
100	Port Canning	81 8
30	PREMIER CONS.	113 0
15	Scindia	19 12
25	Tata Oil	50 8
24	Tota Chemical	13 14
100	Wimco	210 0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1552 0
6	p.c. Bom. Steam	325 0
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	76 12
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	627 0
6	1/4 p.c. Premier Const. 1st	121 0
6	1/4 p. c. Premier Const. 2nd	116 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	155 0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1595 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	206 0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	135 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	746 0

DEBENTURES

4	p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.	106 12
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	50 2
6	p.c. Morarji	104 0
5	p.c. Sholapur	73 4
4	p.c Tata Power Deb.	105 8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay: February 3.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02½ to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London spot silver was unchanged at 23 1/2d and forward quotation was 23 9/16d. The market was quietly steady and small trade demand was satisfied by the market. New York spot silver was unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 62/10/3 and forward parity was Rs. 62/12/6. The local market was quiet with scattered selling in Gold while silver was steady with a restricted business.

Quotations were as under: Gold Silver

Ready	Rs. 47 6 0	70 6 0
Mahs	Rs. 47 6 0	64 13 6
Fagan	Rs. 46 15 0	64 14 0
Sovereigns:	Rs. 33 5-0.	

LONDON SILVER
London: February 2.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 9/16

LONDON GOLD
London: February 2.

Gold bars fine per Oz.	£8/8/0

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 3.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57 Loan 96-8
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 94-8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 98
3 per cent 1949/52 Loan 98
4 per cent 1967/70 Loan 109-4
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 102-12
3 per cent War Bonds 100-11
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 94-2
4 1/2 per cent 1955 Loan 113-0

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 108
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 115-8
6 per cent 1955 Mysore 127

CORPORATION DEBENTURE

4 per cent B P T 1947 108-8
4 per cent M Deb 1947 108
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent K P T 1956 125

Trend:—Quiet.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: February 3.

Following a further decline of 48 pts in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 202/8 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 203/4 under moderate buying. At the rise there was some selling and prices declined to Rs. 201/12, but again steadied at Rs. 202/8. The market was narrow. The local market is now improving parity with American cotton.

Thereafter prices hardened to Rs. 203/12 but again reacted to Rs. 202/12. The market was narrow with a restricted business and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

BROACH April/May	Rs.	203 12 0
BROACH July/August		210 4 0
OOMRA March		157 12 0
OOMRA May		161 12 0
OOMRA July		165 12 0
BENGAL March		128 0 0
BENGAL May		132 0 0
BENGAL July		

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay: February 3.

	Extra Spr.	Fine.	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M G Bengal U P		132	129	126	123	
M G Punjab		132	129	126	123	
M G Rajputana		138	135	132	129	
M G Oomra No. 3	159	156	153	150	...	
M G C. P. No. 1	195	192	189	186	...	
M G C. P. No. 2	172	169	166	163	...	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay: February 3.

	Old.	Ready	Feb.
Bengal Fine	118/21	130/33	.....
Berar	132/37	159/61	.....
C. P. 1	152/57	187/88	.....
C. P. 2	137/42	167/68	.....
Khandesh	102/7	125/30	.....
Muglai	109/12	129/32	Fine
Broach	123/28	.....	.....
Broach Low	103/13	.....	.....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay: February 3.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales.	2 days.	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year
Khandesh	1,180	46,893	61,418
Central India	101	14,742	50,268
Barsi and Nagar	413	35,227	60,275
Hyderabad/Gaorani	69	5,573	20,591
Berar	1,776	115,458	203,514
Central Provinces	298	49,573	34,950
Total Oomras	3,837	266,466	441,016
Dholeras	534	18,306	27,647
N.-W. Provinces		1,021	782
Rajputana		378	2,584
Sind-Punjab	10,376	274,411	249,229
Broach	3,091	45,384	13,205
Coompta and Dharwar		6,478	28,143
Westerns-Northerns		6,137	29,096
Cocoanada			239
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		8,680	522
Total	17,838	590,191	792,461
Arrived by road to 29th Jan. 1942		67,500	122,250

TFJI MANDI PREMIUMS.

Bombay: February 3.

Wheat	May	0	6 6
Linseed	May	0	11 0
Groundnut	May	4	8 0
Castorseed	May	4	8 0
Cottonseed	May	2	0 0
Silver 2nd	settlement	0	14 0
Gold 2nd	settlement	0	14 0

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay: February 3.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. February 219 April 218 June 217.

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. February 239 April 238 June 237.

Yarn No. 20 1/2s. February 370 April 332 June 325.

Yarn No. 40s. February 530 April 525 June 520.

Quotations for 6 1/2s, 10 1/2s, 40s. are nominal.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales.	1941/42	1940/41
Receipts to date 2-2-42	2891000	2710000
Receipts yesterday 2-2-42	29000	11000
Export to date 19-12-41		585000
Stock at Ports 30-1-42	3290000	3471000
Stock at interior towns 9-1-42		3303000
Quantity in sight 19-12-41		6908000

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: February 3.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—

Java ready from Bond Rs. 17/12.

Indian Sugars Ready:—Ordinary Rs. 18/5 to 18/12; large grain Rs. 18/12 to 19/6. Buland Rs. 19/8. Chinai Lisa Rs. 19/8.

Bombay Group March delivery Rs. 13/12.

Tone:—Easier.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: February 3.

In the absence of buying interest prices were inclined to drift towards lower levels. Tata Deferreds sagged to 1585 while Tata Ordinaries were depressed to about 295. Textile shares ruled dull and Bombay Dyeings were quoted at 1105. Indian Irons were steady around 25/8.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—Tata Deferreds (1597/8) 1585 1590 1577/8 1585; Tata Ordinaries (299) 296 297 295 296; Indian Iron 25/8, Steel Corporation of Bengal 15/2, Bombay Dyeing 1105, Central India 327/8, Century 355, Gokak 226/4, Kohinoor 457/8, Simplex 180, Andhra Valley 1670, Tata Hydro 171/4, Tata Power 1580, Associated Cement 156/8, Belapur 227/8, Bombay Burma Old 310.

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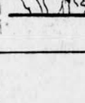

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(Panchkuva)	Kadi	Sankheda
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Bhavnagar	Kapadwanj	Surat
Billimora	Karjan	Visnagar
Bombay	Mehsana	(N. G.)
Calcutta	Mithapur	Vyara
	Navsari	

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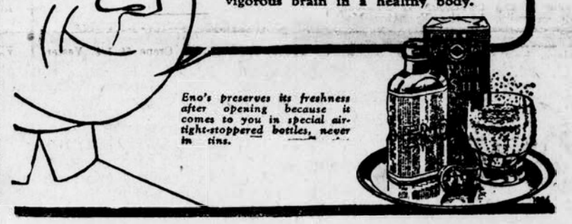

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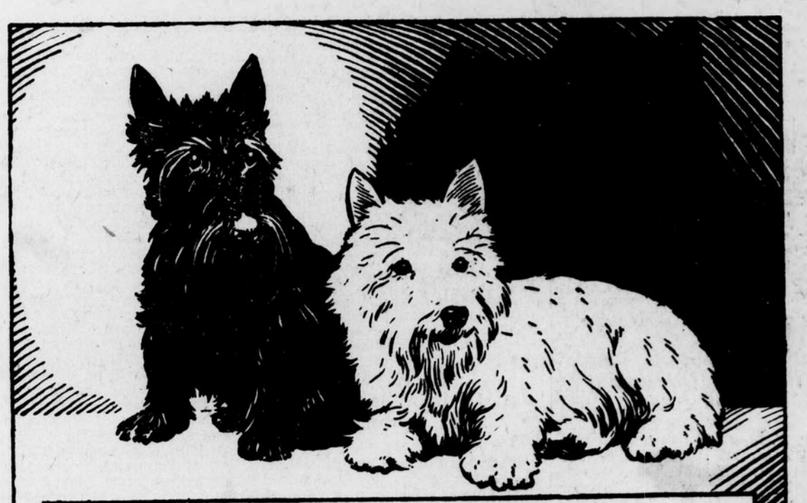

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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No Sign Of Organised Move By Indian Members Of Viceroy's Council

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

A period of political lull again has opened for New Delhi. There is a marked absence, at the moment, of political activity among the Indian Members of the Viceroy's Council. No sign is available of any organised move among them to frame a joint political demand nor has there been any talk of important political discussions between them and the Viceroy. Apparently they feel that it is for the leaders of the major political parties to take the next step by conferring among themselves first and coming to some agreement. So far as the Indian Members are concerned, their attitude is said to be that if the major political parties come to a settlement with the Viceroy, they for their part are quite prepared to vacate their offices and make room for them.

Official Attitude

It is clear from New Delhi talks that the British Government are not prepared to accept the principle of responsibility to the Legislature. They think that big constitutional changes of this kind altering the basis of Government —as they evidently look upon it—cannot be carried out at the present critical time. The Sapru formula, viz., responsibility to the Viceroy as representing the Crown appeals to them better, for this removes the danger of political complications interfering with the administration which, according to them, responsibility to the Legislature may involve. It is pleaded however, that if really representative men drawn from public life are appointed to the Viceroy's Council, they are bound to respect the wishes of the Legislature and try to frame their policies in accordance with them.

Three proposals are at present reported to be under consideration. Firstly, there is the question of gradually reducing the European element in the Viceroy's Council so that within the next few months the whole Council may be completely Indianized. Secondly, there is the important proposal to appoint an Indian Defence Member which according to the Sapru scheme, is essential. Thirdly, there is the question of giving immediately to the Government of India the status enjoyed by the Dominions in Empire Councils and in the dealings with Whitehall. In other words, what is aimed at in the proposed scheme is not negotiation with the Congress and other major political parties, but some measure of response to the Sapru proposals in order to conciliate at least the Sapru group. It is well-known that the Indian Members of the Viceroy's Council have generally given their support to the Sapru proposals. With reference to the provinces, the association of Indian Executive Councils to work with Governors appears to be the only response under consideration as an alternative to the present system of official Advisers.

ASSEMBLY BALLOT

"National Govt." Resolution For Discussion On Feb. 19

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Mr. N. M. Joshi's resolution urging the establishment of a National Government at the Centre passed through the ballot again to-day and secured fourth place for discussion on February 19.

It has in an earlier ballot secured first place for debate on February 12. For February 19, Mr. Joshi has an alternative resolution urging the establishment of a Central Advisory Committee as well as sectional, provincial or regional advisory committees with satisfactory representation of Labour for consultation on matters which affect labour interests on account of any action or policy which Government may take or adopt for the prosecution of the war or as a result of the war.

The first place has been secured for a resolution asking for changes in the administration of the Income-Tax Department sponsored by a number of members. This resolution has already secured the second place for discussion on February 12.

If the "National Government" resolution and the resolution on the Income Tax Department are disposed of on February 12, Mr. A. C. Datta's resolution urging the unconditional release of all political prisoners and detenus may come up on February 19, it having secured the third place in the ballot to-day.—A. P.

SIR A. C. CHATTERJEE AS AMERY'S ADVISER

NEW DELHI, February 2.

It is announced that the Secretary of State for India has appointed Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee, late of the Indian Civil Service, to be one of his advisers.—A. P.

INTERNAL SECURITY MUST BE PRESERVED

"C. R." On People's Responsibility In Emergency

TRICHINOPOLY, February 2.

Today, the Congress wanted the people of India to take upon themselves the responsibilities of a free country. It wanted them to start where they could start at once, declared Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, ex-Premier, addressing a public meeting here.

"The responsibilities of a Government" said Mr Rajagopalachariar "can be divided into two main parts. One against the foreign enemy and the other against internal disorder, and this involves looking after the people in a number of ways. Now the administration in the present position must find their hands too full and they cannot attend to the needs which otherwise they should attend to. They, therefore, will leave large gaps in the life of the country which previously had been filled by their own activities. Those gaps the Congress wants the people to fill immediately without any regulation from Government."

The preservation of internal security was the responsibility of the people and he therefore asked them to organise local volunteer corps in every village, particularly in places where there were no police posts.

Proceeding Mr. Rajagopalachariar referred to the doubts in certain quarters regarding the Congress stand in respect of the political agitation and said:—"We have got to get the people of India to feel that defence is their concern. In order that the people should be made to feel that they should fight for this country and die with pleasure they must first be made free. That is what we have told the British."—A. P.

"Sign Of Swing-Back To Communal Unity"

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

"There are unmistakable signs of a swing-back to communal unity among all classes of people", observed Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar ex-Premier in a press interview on his return to Madras to-day after eight days' tour in Tamilnad.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar was accompanied by Mr. S. Ramanathan former minister during the tour.

"We had a strenuous programme", said Mr. Rajagopalachariar, "and our impression is that all demonstrations and meetings showed an increased confidence in the Congress. If nothing else, we think our talks to the people have allayed panic and have made them more ready to face difficulties. There is a keen desire everywhere to organise measures for protection of life and property and maintenance of order and these are likely to bear fruit except where official jealousy prevents it. We have emphasised that there should be no seeking of conflict with the authority and that Congressmen should seek the co-operation of all people and organise volunteers for local protection on a non-party basis".

Mr. Rajagopalachariar is leaving Madras to-morrow for Bangalore from where he will proceed on a tour of the Ceded districts in Andhra.—A. P.

EXPERIMENTS OF GREAT VALUE TO INDIA

Improvement Of Dry Fuel Forests

FEBRUARY, 3.

Madras has been the pioneer in the care, maintenance and improvement of dry fuel forests which, it is estimated, cover more than half of India.

These forests, which consist chiefly of small trees and thorny shrubs, are economically important not only for the protection of the soil and the prevention of erosion but also as the only supply of fuel and small timber for the villages and towns of the plains. In the Madras Province, they cover some 9,00,000 acres and the revenue obtained from them is about Rs. 4,00,000/- per annum.

Last year, "A Note on Artificial Regeneration of the Dry Fuel Forests of the Madras Province" was published in the Indian Forest Records. In Vol. IV No. 4 of those Records, just published, Mr. A. L. Griffith, now Central Silviculturist at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, describes some "Investigations into artificial regeneration details of the dry fuel forests of Madras." This incorporates the results of 222 experiments carried out from 1932 to 1939, and provides the experimental justification for many of the opinions put forward in the previous publication

The maintenance and improvement of these scrub forests has been a difficult task due to climatic conditions but has been solved by intensive silvicultural work carried out for eight years at Chittoor and Emmanur. The different factors affecting the survival of the delicate tree-seedlings under the trying conditions of these dry, hot districts, were systematically investigated, more and more species of trees were tested and ultimately the experiments were crowned with success.

Allahabad Civic Welcome For Azad

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 3.

The Allahabad Municipal Board has decided to present welcome address to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President on February 5.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS SUSPENDED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Telegraphic communication with Labuan, Brunei, British North Borneo and Japanese-occupied Malaya is suspended.—A. P

LEAGUE RADIO STATION TAKEN OVER BY SWITZERLAND

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Berne radio station set up some ten years ago by the League of Nations in conjunction with the Swiss radio undertaking has passed entirely into the hands of the Swiss radio. It originally cost 4,200,000 Swiss francs.

The transfer conditions have been fixed after arbitration by a commission of international experts.—Reuter.

JAWAHAR'S ADVICE TELLS

Benares State Satyagraha Suspended

BENARES, Feb. 2.

Accepting the advice of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Benares State Congress has suspended the individual Satyagraha movement, which was launched in May last year as a protest against the State Government's land settlement scheme. Hundred and fifty-five Satyagahis were altogether arrested and imprisoned and the total fine realised from them amounted to Rs. 7,500. Fifty-five Satyagrahis are still in jail.

The following is the statement of Pandit Nehru:—

"During my visit to Benares I met workers of the Benares State Congress and they told me of the happenings in the State during the past year or more when I was in prison. Before I went to prison I had followed the developments in the State and noticed with regret the progressively reactionary character of the administration especially after the death of the late Maharaja. It appears that this deterioration continued and even the assurances given by the State authorities were not honoured and therefore the State Congress started individual Satyagraha. This Satyagraha has now continued for over eight months and is still continuing.

I do not wish to deal in this statement with the many questions that have arisen. They demonstrated not only the essential evils of the State system but the additional evils of the Political Department of the Government of India controlling these states directly through its own officers. Bad as all this is, it will no doubt be swept away in the big changes that must inevitably come soon. For the present we must not concern ourselves too much with the smaller issues and must think and act in terms of the larger issues.

I therefore recommend to the State Congress to discontinue the individual Satyagraha that they have been carrying on as this is especially desirable as Mahatma Gandhi has for the present discontinued Satyagraha in India all workers must concentrate on the important work ahead—organisational and the constructive programme. By doing this they will prepare themselves for the greater tasks ahead and will strengthen their own people."

U. S. Motor Plant In Sind

JAWAHAR'S REPLY TO GOVT. "COMMUNIQUE"

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 3.

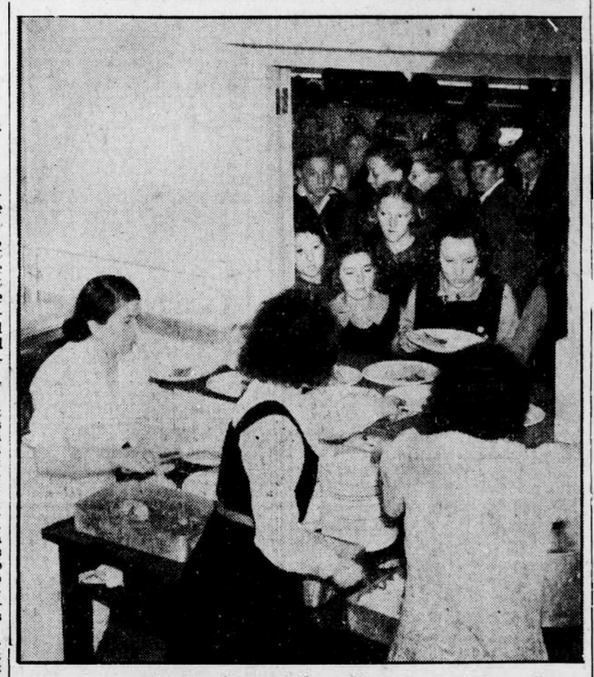
In a statement issued to the press, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says:—

"The Commerce Department of Government of India have issued a 'communique' in answer to an interview I gave some weeks ago. Various interesting facts are given in this answer which have little bearing on what I said. No one said or thought that the Eastern Group Supply Council purchased raw materials from India. One criticism made was that this Council was far more interested in developing big industries in Australia and elsewhere than in India.

As for the motor car industry, I do not know what the Government's laboured explanation means or explains. For my part, I do not object to any steps being taken to send material from or 'via' India to Russia or the Middle East. My point was that even the setting up of a new American assembly plant in Sind for motor cars knocked the bottom out of many of the arguments advanced against the development of an Indian motor car industry.

Is it doubted or challenged that any Government in India pretending to protect and advance national interests would have long ago encouraged and helped in setting up this industry? The arguments advanced against it have been repeatedly shown to be completely without foundation. Recent developments in the war situation go to show how, even from the point of view of war requirements, it was necessary to develop such industries in India and not to rely on other countries. What vested interests and prejudices come in the way I cannot say, but it is clear that extraneous considerations have overridden not only the good of India but even the long range demands of the war.

My information was that certain important automobile interests in America disapproved of the development of an Indian automobile industry. It is true that the Indian contract was made with an American firm but there is such a thing as rivalry between different American concerns dealing in automobiles. In any event whoever was responsible some interests have come in our way and have been backed by the Government of India."—A. P.



Mr. R. A. Butler, President of the British Board of Education, has lately announced the start of a new Government drive to provide good, free or partly paid meals for all school-children. The obligation on a child of having a medical certificate or recommendation before meals could be granted has been abolished, and good meals will now be made available for all children. This picture shows children receiving their dinners through the serving hatch at a London County Council school where their meals cost them the nominal sum of 4d.

Jawahar's Advice To Cane-growers

GORAKHPUR, Feb. 1.

In the course of his inaugural speech at the Eastern Districts cane-growers' Conference held at Ramkola yesterday afternoon Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru regretted very much that the present prices of cane were so low and unreasonable. He said that the Congress Ministry had enacted legislation to enable Kisans to share the profit accruing from sugar industry and deplored the reduction of cane-prices by the present Government which had placed the cane-growers in great difficulties. He thought that after calculations eight annas seemed to be the reasonable minimum price of cane per maund.

ADVICE TO GROWERS.

He advised the growers to start small local organisations and group them together into a provincial organisation under Congress guidance.

Stressing the importance of the United effort by cane-growers to get the prices of cane increased, he said that the recent increase in the price of cane from five to six annas was the result of their agitation backed by the Congress.

Pt Nehru also regretted that the wages of mill workers had not been increased. He advised cane-growers and mill workers to work hand-in-hand.—A. P.

SOCIALISTS ACQUITTED

"Mere Shouting Of Slogans Not An Unlawful Act"

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

Mere shouting of slogans was not an unlawful act and on the principle of "res ipso lequitur" there could be no inference that the accused intended to collect a crowd and thereby cause discomfort to passengers.

With this observation a Lahore Magistrate acquitted ten Socialist workers and students who were arrested under Section 120 of the Indian Railways Act on January 23 at Lahore when the train carrying Deoli detenus arrived.—United Press.

NEW GOVT FORMED IN NORWAY

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Oslo radio has announced the new Government appointed in Norway Quisling in his capacity as Prime Minister, says the Norwegian Telegraph Agency.

Eleven of the Members of the former Government are to continue in the new Government as chiefs of the same Ministries.

Two new Ministers are appointed—Minister of Finance and Minister of Trade, Industry, Fisheries and Supply.—Reuter

MAIL LORRY HELD UP.

QUETTA, Feb. 3.

According to a report received here from Fort Sandeman, a mail lorry proceeding to Loralai was held up by armed raiders numbering about ten, about twelve miles from Fort Sandeman. It is stated that after removing one mail bag containing parcels they escaped into tribal territory.—A. P.

MAISKY IMPROVES

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The condition of the Soviet Ambassador, M. Maisky, who has been suffering from Malaria has greatly improved. He hopes to resume his activities in a few days.—Reuter.

CITY WATER SUPPLY

Danger Not Imminent, But Advisable To Re-open Closed Wells

The Municipal Commissioner has issued the following press note regarding water supply:

Although no danger may be apprehended to the city's water supply, it is considered advisable to take steps to meet the situation that may arise owing to damage to water mains or to water works by enemy action. It has therefore been decided to allow re-opening of closed wells and sinking of tube wells in suitable places subject to certain conditions.

Property owners who wish to re-open closed wells or to sink tube wells within their premises are requested to apply to the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, for permission. They should give their name and address in full and furnish detailed information regarding the location of well and the purpose for which the water is proposed to be used.

DOCKYARDS AS SHIP-BUILDING CENTRES

Task For Rear-Admiral Turner—New Director

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Rear-Admiral R. Turner has been appointed Director of Shipping repairs. He will work under the direction of Vice-Admiral Sir Herbert Fitzherbert, Flag Officer Commanding the Royal Indian Navy.

It is pointed out that the new appointment emphasises the importance of India's dockyards as shipbuilding centres for her own requirements and as repair bases both for her own Navy and Merchant Shipping and for Allied navies and merchant services.

He was in India over a year ago to inspect and advise on ship repair facilities. Since then, tens of thousands of men have been employed in the ever expanding work of Indian dockyards, the existing number being over 17,000, which is expected to multiply with increased activity.

Rear Admiral Turner joined the Royal Navy in 1900 and six years later went to the sumbarine service. From 1912-14 he served in H. M. S. "Argyll" but on the outbreak of the war, went back to command submarines. He was promoted to commander in 1917 and captain in 1923. From 1924, he commanded the first submarine flotilla for a period of two years. From here he went as captain of the submarine depot at Fort Blockhouse where he remained till 1929. The next two years he was Deputy Director of operations and then entered the Imperial Defence College from where he graduated in 1932. His next appointment was to command H. M. S. "Leander" which he held for two years. —A. P.

Anglo-Australian Bond Indissoluble

CANBERRA, Feb. 3.

Axis propaganda, which is trying to drive a wedge between Australia and Britain, has entirely failed to affect public morale, and the bonds uniting them are today stronger than ever, declared the Army Minister, Mr. Forde. Australia and Britain are indissolubly bound together in this war. If Britain goes down, Australia goes down with her, and if Britain triumphs as she surely will, Australia and her Allies will triumph with her. Mr. Forde added.—Reuter.

"AN ABSOLUTE LIE"

CANBERRA, Feb. 3.

"An absolute lie", was how Mr. Forde, Commonwealth Army Minister, described to-day, a German wireless propaganda story that Australian troops have been left in Benghazi by the British to carry out the "tough fight."

Mr. Forde said that to his knowledge no Australians were engaged in the Benghazi area.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN AIR MAIL SUSPENDED

SYDNEY, Feb 3.

Air mails from Australia have been temporarily suspended. This was announced by the Post-Master-General Senator Ashley last night. He did not disclose the reason. This affects mails for the Australian forces in Singapore and the Middle East.—Reuter.

Mr. K. C. Neogy who has been elected to the Central Assembly has ceased connections with the States Ministers' Committee.

Inspector Wade — THE COAT OF ARMS — By Edgar Wallace

INSPECTOR WADE AND THE COAT OF ARMS
7-8
TAXI! CAB!
AS THE DEEP VOICE OF BIG BEN BOOMS TWO A.M. IN LONDON, A WOMAN RUNS TOWARD A TAXI....
HURRY! HURRY! AROUND THAT NEXT CORNER...
DAMES! THEY'RE ALL CRAZY!
CA 1767
INSPECTOR WADE! INSPECTOR WADE!
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